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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 71

EXCERPTS FROM 1977

NORTH KOREAN CENTRAL YEARBOOK

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM in Korean 1977 pp 193,
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THE 'PANMUNJOM INCIDENT' RESOLUTELY FOILED, SOCIALIST FATHERLAND SOUNDLY DEFENDED

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1977 in Korean p 193

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... successfully foiling the reckless aggression machinations of the enemies, we reliably defended the security of the fatherland and gains of the revolution, and scored brilliant achievements in socialist construction. Through the 'Panmunjom incident' we widely demonstrated before the world the invincible might and revolutionary vigor of our people solidly united around the party and once again eloquently proved in practice the validity of the invariable peace-loving policy of our party and government of the republic." ("New Year's Message," 1977, pp 5-6)

In 1976, resolutely foiling the U.S. imperialist vicious aggression machinations such as the "Panmunjom incident," our people soundly defended the socialist fatherland and brilliantly demonstrated the dignity and glory of the nation.

As U.S. imperialism, which had been driven into a serious politicoeconomic crisis, deliberately fabricated the "Panmunjom incident" on 18 August and frenziedly made a war racket, a grave situation was created in our country where war could break out instantaneously.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, in light of the emergency situation created, ordered on 19 August the entire units of the Korean People's Army and all members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the Red Youth Guard to stand ready for combat.

The order of the respected and beloved Comrade Supreme Commander was a resolute and appropriate action to cope with the emergency situation created by the reckless war provocation machinations of the U.S. imperialists, an expression of the firm stand and resolve of our party's armed forces and the entire people to guard the security of the fatherland and defend the gains of the revolution.

In the face of the tense situation created, our people resolutely expressed the firm revolutionary stand that even though they do not want war, they are neither afraid of war nor willing to tolerate the enemies to taunt us in any way although they do not wish to be the first to taunt others, and issued a stern warning that U.S. imperialism, looking the reality squarely in the eye, should behave prudently.

Again, they took the revolutionary stand that, should the enemies insist to the end on lighting the fuse of war, heedless of our stern warning, they would rise up altogether to answer them with a just war and thoroughly wipe out the aggressors.

At the grave hour of war or peace, all the units of the Korean People's Army and the entire people including the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the Red Youth Guard, solidly united around the great leader in one ideological will, valiantly launched into the struggle to beat back the aggression machinations of the enemies and, holding gun in one hand and sickle and hammer in the other, solidly consolidated the country's defensive might on the one hand and energetically pushed ahead with socialist construction.

Our People's Army, thoroughly armed with the great leader's revolutionary thought and modern military science and technology, were standing ready for combat, firmly determined to acquit themselves fully to the end of their mission as our party's revolutionary armed force, defending the fatherland airtight against the invasion of the U.S. imperialist enemies upon the great leader's order.

Members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the entire working people, firmly determined to defend with their blood every inch of the fatherland against the aggression ambition of the scoundrels, tightly grasped hammer and sickle in one hand and gun in the other, solidly manning their combat outposts and dynamically accelerating the great march of speed battle on all fronts, at all units of socialist construction; in this way they brought about one great upsurge in production and construction and went on to even more solidly consolidate our revolutionary base into an impregnable bastion.

Just as our youths and students had valiantly answered the call of the great leader to the Fatherland Liberation War, exchanging their school bag with the soldier's knapsack, the pen with the gun, members of the Red Youth Guard reaffirmed their thorough preparedness to ever more valiantly fight, unafraid, even offering their lives without reservation, solely for the sake of the great leader, solely for the sake of the beloved fatherland.

Indeed, all party, all army, all people, solidly united in one ideological will, were brimming with fiery determination to acquit themselves fully of the glorious and lofty duty as reliable guard, as do-or-die unit struggling with total dedication for politicoideologically protecting and defending solidly with their lives the Party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, for the sake of the great leader, for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

No matter how frenzied their war provocation racket, the U.S. imperialists could not in any way frighten our people solidly united around the great leader nor could they stand in the way of our forward movement.

In the face of the invincible might of the unity and solidarity and resolute revolutionary stand of our people solidly united airtight around the great leader at the center, the scoundrels could no more taunt our people and had to taste a bitter defeat once again.

The scoundrels agreed to the proposal for a change in the order of the Panmunjom joint security area, a proposal provided as a result of our sincere desire and effort to prevent future clashes in the Panmunjom joint security area and ultimately to ease the state of tension and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea.

By crushing the adventurous machinations for the provocation of another war of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys who had created the "Panmunjom incident," our people displayed the dignity and glory of chuche Korea before the whole world and once again demonstrated the validity of the invariable peace-loving policy of our party and government of the republic.

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AGRICULTURAL FRONT

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1977 in Korean pp 203-207

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Last year we scored a brilliant victory in the agricultural branch. In spite of the very adverse climatic conditions caused by the cold front last year, our diligent agricultural workers and helpers of rural villages, surmounting bottlenecks and barriers of all descriptions, reaped the biggest harvest in our country's history and occupied the 8-million-ton-plus grain height." (Booklet "New Year's Message," 1977, p 3)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, defining in his "New Year's Message" for 1976 the agricultural front as one of our major attack fronts, visited many rural villages from the beginning of the year, observed and grasped the state of affairs, and ripened his plan for bringing about new leaps forward in the year's farming; and convening a national meeting of agricultural activists in March, he laid down the concrete direction and way of the year's farming, energetically calling the whole party and the entire people to "every effort toward the occupation of the 8 million ton grain height once again this year!"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the agricultural front to brilliant victory, enabling the rural villages to once again reap a bumper harvest of all crops in the year's farming, overcoming the unfavorable natural climatic conditions caused by the extreme effects of the cold front extending to our country.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader our agricultural workers, by thoroughly carrying through the demands of the chuche farming method by him and reaping the highest harvest since the founding of the republic, scored the historic victory of occupying the 8-million-ton-plus grain height.

In all areas throughout the country from the intermediate and mountainous zones and highlands in the northern inland region, not to mention the plains areas on the east and west coasts, bumper crops of grains such as rice, corn, soybean and potato were harvested--the highest ever in the history of Korea.

In practically all provinces such as South Hwanghae Province, North Hwanghae Province, and South P'yongan Province, the average per chongbo harvest of wet-field rice increased by 700 kg-1 ton or more, corn by 600 kg-1 ton 200 kg or more.

In addition to the grains, great successes were also scored in all other branches of agricultural production such as vegetables, fruits, livestock and sericulture.

The cooperative farms, thoroughly carrying through the great leader's programmatic teachings for decisively increasing vegetable production and amply supplying vegetables to all working people, office workers and urban inhabitants, let alone farm members, reaped a great bumper harvest of vegetables.

For the year under review, the vegetable branch, by enabling the mountainous areas in the northern part of the country to satisfactorily fill on their own their demands of vegetables for preparing pickles for the winter, areas which on account of natural geographical conditions used to run short of vegetables and had to bring in vegetables from the plains areas every year, made it possible to build up large stockpiles of vegetables on a nationwide scale.

Meanwhile, the fruit orchard branch under the sagacious leadership of the great leader solidly consolidated the material and technical foundations for the fruit orchard industry.

Mechanization was widely adopted in fruit orchard work which requires a lot of labor-consuming and backbreaking work such as materiel hauling, application of chemicals, and soil control; fruit storage and processing work were improved in step with the increasing production of preservable fruits, and building various kinds of surface storages and refrigerated storages to suit fruit production capacities and geographical conditions, the fruit orchard industry markedly increased apply storage facilities and made it possible to supply fruits to the people throughout the four seasons.

The fruit orchard branch also created many fruit orchards, properly combining early ripening peach and apricot trees with late ripening fruit trees to suit the climate and soil.

For the year under review, the livestock branch, thoroughly carrying through the guidelines of our party for modernizing the livestock industry and increasing livestock products as an all-out mass movement, achieved a great success.

Ranches and stock breeding farms in all localities, completely mechanizing and modernizing their animal pens from preparing the feed to cleaning out the wastes, markedly increased the production of pork and milk.

The poultry branch, by maximally utilizing the poultry foundations already laid and by accelerating the hatching and fattening speed, produced large quantities of eggs and meat.

The state-operated poultry branch, building modern compound feed factories, further increased the compound feed production capacity, and even as it raised the egg-laying rate by improving the raising methods for chickens and ducks, systematically lowered the standard of feed consumption.

The sericultural branch, loyally upholding the great leader's teachings for developing the sericultural industry, combining the raising of various kinds of silkworms on overcup oak and bristletooth oak leaves, pussy willow leaves, white birch leaves and castor-oil plant leaves, even as it put the basic emphasis on raising silkworms on mulberry leaves, energetically struggled to carry through the teachings. As a result, the sericultural branch created many mulberry tree fields and many overcup and bristletooth oak tree fields, pussy willow fields, white birch fields, and solidly laid the foundations for greatly increasing the production of silkworm cocoons, using hundreds of tons of castor-oil plant seeds.

It represents another brilliant victory scored by our party and people in socialist construction that our country has reaped the biggest harvest unparalleled in history at a time when the world is faced with unprecedented crop failure and grim starvation on account of the effects of the cold front.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader our people also energetically launched the struggle to overcome the continuing effects of the cold front in 1976.

While further expanding and strengthening the success scored in the introduction of irrigation, the task was widely conducted to improve acidified lands and cold and swampy lands.

Steps were taken to scientifically plant crops on the principle of planting best seeds in best suited soil on time, and each locality planted early ripening, high-yield seeds to suit the changing meteorological and climatic conditions.

For the year under review, the rural villages of our country fully adopted the methods of humus pot for corn and cold bed nursery for rice, and precisely insured the number of plants per p'yong to suit the characteristics of seeds in accordance with the teachings of the great leader for commendably conducting p'ogi farming [planting a specified number of a given plant per p'yong].

For the year under review the agricultural front, by hastening the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture while overcoming the effects of the cold front by thoroughly carrying through the demands of the great leader's chuche farming method, greatly increased agricultural production and registered an epochal advance in realizing the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Tractor parts production bases and repair bases were commendably organized in each province, each county and their roles further enhanced, and with the mechanization work teams of cooperative farms further strengthened, the mechanization standard of farming work was markedly improved.

All provinces, by operating their tractor parts factories at full capacity, insured the production of farm machine parts; and counties, by qualitatively effecting repair work on time, made it possible to make still more tractors and trucks available in farming season.

Again, with the timely production insured for various kinds of coupling farm machinery, rice transplanting machines, weeding machines, harvesting machines and feed grinding machines, it became possible to lessen the backbreaking labor of the peasants. Thus the standard of comprehensive mechanization of our country's agriculture has been improved one grade higher.

What has made it possible for our country to reap the bumper harvest for the year under review is also the fact that under the sagacious leadership of the great leader all party, all country, all people were mobilized in commendably conducting the farming task.

Our workers, office workers, students and military personnel, who vigorously launched into helping the rural villages, loyally responding with all their hearts to the great leader's call, courageously overcame all barriers and bottlenecks together with the agricultural workers and insured all farming tasks such as rice transplanting and weeding on time.

With the pridelful victory of the agricultural policy of our party laid down by the great leader and of the chuche farming method, which was scored on the agricultural front for the year under review, the labor-consuming, back-breaking farming work was turned into an even more enjoyable and sacred task and the share of distribution made even more plentiful.

Twice Chollima Ch'ongsan Cooperative Farm, the glorious land where the great Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method was created, distributed 8 tons 150 kg of grains and a large sum in cash per family on the average and Oguk Cooperative Farm in Anak County, 7 tons 728 kg of grains and a large sum in cash per family on the average.

For the year under review the agricultural branch not only registered a tremendous advance in grain production but also scored a brilliant success in carrying through the magnificent 5-point nature remaking guidelines toward occupying an even more towering grain height.

In loyal response to the great leader's call, our heroic working class and helpers of the rural villages and the entire agricultural workers unanimously launched into the struggle to carry through the 5-point nature remaking guidelines and even under the unfavorable conditions that an unprecedented savage cold was continuing the and lands were frozen deep, they not only completed in one winter season the installation of irrigation facilities for no less than 100,000 chongbo of dry fields but also launched the tasks of building terraced fields, land readjustment and land improvement everywhere on an extensive scale, sought out many chongbo of new land, and carried out riverine projects extending some 620 km.

In the year under review a tremendous growth, a growth unprecedented in the agricultural history of the world, was brought about in our country representing an eloquent demonstration of the invincible vitality of our country's socialist rural economic system provided by the great leader.

The transportation Front

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"This year too we must energetically push ahead with the transportation revolution. The strains on transport have not yet been completely dissolved and transportation work is still unable to keep up with the demands of the rapidly developing people's economy. The transportation branch shall satisfactorily insure the transportation demands of great socialist construction, energetically launching the struggle to increase the capacity of railway transportation, enhance ship transportation and develop the three "izations" [installation of conveyors, cableways and pipelines]." (Booklet "New Year's Message," 1976, pp 9-10)

Despite such a busy schedule for leading the overall task of revolution and construction for 1976, the great leader, teaching the transportation branch to continue to energetically push ahead with the transportation revolution, sagaciously led the branch to revolutionarily resolve the question of strained transport of the country by realizing an integrated development of communications and transportation through increasing the capacity of railway transportation, enhancing ship transportation and further developing the three "izations" toward diversification of transport.

By the sagacious leadership and great concern of the great leader new miracles and innovations were brought about everywhere on the transportation front.

For the year under review transportation soldiers of the railway branch, widely adopting the concentrated transportation system uniquely laid down by the great leader, brought about one great turnaround in the construction of concentrated freight depot, and in a revolutionary manner improving transportation organization, highly displayed the superiority of the concentrated transportation system.

The transportation soldiers of Sop'o Station under Pyongyang Railway Bureau, who have deeply engraved in their hearts the importance of the revolutionary duty they shoulder in the rewarding struggle to hasten the overall economic construction of the country, increased the rate of locomotive operations, concretely organizing the operation of trains for concentrated transportation and overfulfilled their 1976 transportation quota 239.8 percent compared with 1975; Samjiyon Station under Hamhung Railway Bureau, 134 percent; Sinaju Station under Kaech'on Railway Bureau, 104 percent.

Transportation soldiers of the Chongju Locomotive Fleet, the Kaech'on Locomotive Fleet and the Kanggye Rolling Stock Fleet further increased the ratio of trains for concentrated freight transportation on the one hand, and positively adopting advanced operating methods for railway operation, transported freights to socialist construction sites 1.5 fold more than 1975. Said transportation soldiers, meticulously conducting repair and maintenance of locomotives and realizing their technical improvements, further increased their traction power on the one hand, and by pressing certain dispersed heavy-duty freight cars into service for concentrated freight transportation, satisfactorily insured the increasing demands of the people's economy for coal.

For the year under review, railway builders, after the completion of the project for replacing narrow gage with broad gage between Sugyo and Changyon, brilliantly finished in no more than one-half year the railway electrification project between Ch'ongjin and Musan and achieved the innovation of putting the first electric locomotive in operation at the beginning of 1977.

The electric railway between Ch'ongjin and Musan, by satisfactorily transporting concentrated ore needed by the great metallurgical base in the northern district in conjunction with the large-scale concentrated ore pipeline already laid between the two points, is greatly serving to increase iron production on a large scale.

The construction of new railway tracks and railway electrification were hastened on the one hand, and an input of great effort was made into increasing the production of rolling stock by thousands of units such as electric locomotives, internal combustion locomotives, heavy-duty freight cars, large-size freight cars, into reinforcing freight stations, into mechanizing loading and unloading operations.

For the year under review, the railway transportation branch successfully pushed the tasks of technical revolution for modernizing the means of transportation, for equipping them for heavy-duty service with high speed instrumentation.

Lightweight rails were replaced with heavyweight rails for 152.2 km and 399,000 sleepers with concrete ties.

For the year under review, transportation soldiers of the transportation branch, adopting thousands of creative ideas and designs, realized the mechanization, modernization and automation of transportation work, and correctly combining electric locomotives and internal combustion locomotives, laid solid foundations for realizing the fatherly leader's sagacious guidelines for solving the strains on transport.

At the same time, truck transportation was further expanded and developed.

For the year under review, transportation soldiers under the General Bureau of Land Transportation, in accordance with the guidelines for the transportation revolution enunciated by the great leader, comprehensively realized the collective truck management and operations system and widely adopted the methods of long-distance transportation and short-distance transportation, concentrated transportation and exclusive transportation, and direct transportation.

At the same time, one great innovation was brought about in truck repair and parts production by improving the technological provisions of repair factories and parts production factories and by solidly organizing repair bases and parts production bases at transportation enterprises.

For the year under review, transportation soldiers of the truck branch, energetically launching the struggle to transport freight even more and still faster, freight necessary for hastening great socialist construction, greatly overfulfilled their freight transportation plan.

They lessened the railway burdens by insuring the transportation by truck of millions of tons of freight between railway sections 20 km or longer.

Transportation soldiers of the Namp'o Truck Fleet, who have displayed to the full the superiority of the integrated truck management and operations system provided by the great leader, transported far more freight than their plan, positively conducting the task of adopting the concentrated transportation system, and in order to improve the operational rate of trucks, resolved on their own their needs for cast products and various kinds of parts and reinforced their overhead traveling cranes, bogie conveyors and various kinds of test facilities.

Transportation soldiers of the Kanggye Long-Distance Truck Fleet, by modernizing their repair base and strengthening the system whereby the operators inspect and repair their trucks on their own, improved the operational rate of trucks 10 percent.

Transportation soldiers of the Sinuiju Truck Station, who are launching the heavy-duty trailer truck movement, loyally upholding the teachings of the great leader for transporting still more freight to the sites of great socialist construction, greatly increased the amount of freights transported by increasing the load capacity of containers, and with the same amount of gasoline, transported 1.5-2 times more freight than before by enlarging the size of their trucks for heavy-duty service.

The transportation soldiers of this station are keeping existing network of roads in good repair by an all-out mass movement, on the one hand, and by expanding the road network, markedly increased the amount of freight transported by trucks and technical speed.

In passenger transportation too, a new achievement was scored.

For the year under review, by the labor exploits of the passenger transportation soldiers who have accepted with all their hearts the fatherly leader's teachings for improving the task of passenger transportation by bus, trolley buses were put into service in Hamhung city and Kimch'aek city, and with marked improvements in bus operations connecting counties and ri, and mountainous hinterlands, the bus ridership of working people greatly increased in 1976 compared with 1975.

A great achievement was also scored in water-borne transportation, which strives to ease the strains caused by increasing transportation.

Transportation soldiers under the General Bureau of Sea Transportation scored a great achievement in increasing the water-borne transportation capacity and passage capacity in satisfying the needs for ship transportation increasing in step with the rapid progress of socialist construction.

The great leader's teachings for strengthening the sea transportation of our country's foreign trade were carried through and as a result, the 1976 foreign trade transportation plan was overfulfilled 156.5 percent.

Also, the ports of Namp'o, Ch'ongjin and Songnim were further expanded, and with sufficient installation of modern hauling facilities such as various kinds of cranes and storage facilities, port capacities were greatly increased and deck passage capacity was doubled in a short period of time.

For the year under review, repair and maintenance bases were strengthened in various areas such as Sinuiju and Namp'o.

Again, for the year under review, the transportation front, loyally upholding the three "izations" guidelines, introduced cableways, conveyors and pipelines, thus scoring a great achievement in solving the question of transportation for the extractive industry branch.

With the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex ceaselessly improving the operational rate of the large-size, long-distance belt conveyor system of the Unnyul Mine, an embankment was built in the middle of the West Sea, 20 meters wide, 6 meters high and more than 1,000 meters long, connecting the mainland and Nunggum Island.

Also, the large-size, long-distance concentrated ore pipeline already in great service between Musan and Ch'ongjin, is capable of transmitting a truckful load of concentrated ore in no more than 30 seconds, performing the enormous task of transmitting millions of tons of concentrated ore a year.

Thus the system is making a timely transmission of the more than tripled concentrated ore of Musan Mine to Kim Ch'aeck Iron and Steel Complex.

The miners of Komdok Mine, who are racing forward with gale force leading the whole country with the red flag of the three revolutions held high, successfully carried out the installation of a large-size, long-distance belt conveyor connecting the Youth Pit and the 5 April Pit.

For the year under review, the builders of Amnok-kang Combined Irrigation Facilities Construction Enterprise, by their devoted labor struggle built a wharf system on Pidan Island for hauling reeds over a distance some 20 li long, and the system is already showing its great effectiveness.

Truly, all the achievements scored by the transportation front in 1976 are the brilliant fruition of the great leader's sagacious leadership and the priceless fruits of the heroic struggle of our transportation soldiers forever loyal to the respected and beloved leader.

The Fishery Front

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Catching fish is of very great import in improving the standard of living for the people. For our country, in resolving the question of supplementary foodstuffs for the people, increasing fishery production is even more important than developing the livestock industry." (Booklet "On Bringing About a New Upsurge in Socialist Economic Construction," pp 16-17)

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a great achievement was scored in 1976 on the fishery front too.

The great leader taught that to further increase fishery production, effectively tapping the inexhaustible resources in the East Sea and West Sea of our country is the quickest way, even with little capital outlays, of admirably resolving the question of supplementary foodstuffs for the people.

In particular, following his on-the-spot guidance of enterprises of the fishery branch in Kangwon Province and South Hamgyong Province in October-November 1976, the great leader convened a meeting of activists of the fishery branch on the eastern seaboard, laid down afresh the direction and ways of the fishing industry to suit the oceanic conditions changing to our advantage, and bestowed on them his great concern and warm love of resolving all the pending conditions in the fishing industry.

By the great leader's sagacious leadership and great concern the fishing industry of our country basically renewed itself into a powerful fishing industry catching a lot of fish in inshore fishing and pelagic fishing, completely equipped with modern scientific and technological provisions and strong means of fishing, into a chuche-oriented fishing industry, an industry completely equipped with developed fish processing means especially with a refrigerated fish supply system, and greatly served to improve the standard of living for the people.

The fishery soldiers, who are reliably manning the fishery front, dynamically fueling the fire of speed battle even under unfavorable fishing conditions with unswerving fiery loyalty to the fatherly leader and hastening the modernization and scientization of the fishing industry, launched a dynamic, militant fishing battle and caught a lot of fish for the year under review, thus contributing to improving the standard of living for the people.

Fishery soldiers of the guard laureate Sinp'o Fishery Station, operating fishing vessels such as No 105 Trawler and No 108 Trawler and large-size stern trawler "Unp'asan" which vessels the great leader had personally visited, registered the new record of catching 117,000 tons of fish in the year under review.

The fishery soldiers of Ch'ongjin Fishery Station who are constantly increasing netting frequencies in close combination with scientific search, launched fishing battle to suit the fishing conditions, using purse nets when fish were near the surface and trawl line when fish were at the bottom, and caught fish 103.1 percent of their plan.

The local fishery branch too, energetically launching its fishing battle and catching a lot of fish, brilliantly overfulfilled its fishery plan for 1976.

For the year under review, fishery soldiers of the local fishery branch, loyally upholding the programmatic tasks laid down by the great leader at the activist meeting of the fishery branch on the eastern seaboard and in his on-the-spot guidance in South Hamgyong Province, energetically launched the struggle to thoroughly establish the 15-day ship repair system.

The workers and technicians of Tanch'on Ship Repair Factory, mounting in accordance with the teachings of the great leader a battle of loyalty in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality, improved their ship repair record more than 230 percent compared with the same period of 1975.

The workers and technicians of this ship repair factory, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, positively sought out and mobilized their internal potential, and with their own strength and technology, produced 30 HP and 50 HP hot-bulb engines, building up a large stockpile of reserve engines.

For the year under review, a great achievement was scored in shallow water marine cultivation too.

Functionaries of the shallow water marine cultivation branch, regarding their cultivation task as "sea farming," launched the struggle to reap a high harvest, and modernizing and enlarging the cultivation farms, solidly consolidated their material and technical foundations.

Thus they fulfilled 115.5 percent of their plan for the production of brown seaweed, and as for kelp, appropriately insuring the artificial conditions for habitat and natural conditions for cultivation, fulfilled 129.1 percent of the production plan for kelp per bunch.

In addition, the cultivation branch scored no small achievements in cultivating oysters in the East Sea, large oysters [ostrea gigas] in the West Sea, and oysters and clams in the East Sea and West Sea.

The fishery workers of Chollima Kulp'o Freshwater Fish Farm widely carried out natural breeding, rationally utilizing the favorable natural geographical conditions on the one hand, and scientifically conducting artificial breeding, succeeded in forming six additional (oyster beds).

Thus this farm began picking fat oysters 20 days earlier in 1976 than in 1975; the oyster yield was 2 percent higher than in 1975; and the weight of meat per oyster also increased greatly.

The freshwater fishery workers of this farm picked 1.7 times more oysters than 1975, the highest year in oyster production since the establishment of the farm, fulfilling 156 percent of their oyster production plan.

The fish-farming branch also produced a lot of fish tasty and high in nutritional value such as mullet, the carp, ch'oo [mullet-like fish], paengnyono [fish with silvery small scales thriving in warm water], eel and silver carp from breeding farms such as rivers, reservoirs, ponds, and more solidly consolidated their material foundations.

Loyally upholding the lofty will of the fatherly leader to supply the people with fresh fish throughout the four seasons, processing soldiers of the fish refrigeration branch refrigerated much more fish than the previous year.

The processing soldiers of Sinp'o Fishing Station and Soho Fishery Station, especially by commendably conducting repair and maintenance work for their refrigeration equipment and properly operating them in accordance with the demands of technical standards, refrigerated two times more fish than the previous period.

For the year under review, the fishery soldiers aboard the vessels "Paektusan," "Ch'ilbosan" and "Chongbongsan" riding at anchor right in the middle of the fishing grounds, achieved the innovation of directly processing the fish which were just scooped out of the sea.

All the achievements scored by the fishery branch for the year under review are the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

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THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1977 in Korean pp 240-247

[Text] Under the socialist system of our country, amply insured by the state of all the necessary means of living for food, clothing and shelter, and receiving the benefits of free medical treatment and free education, the working people are enjoying an independent and creative life to their hearts' content as the master of society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To improve the material and cultural well-being of the people is the supreme principle of our party's activity. Our party and government of the republic are always struggling to improve the standard of living for our people and promote their happiness." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 2, p 158)

The superiority of the socialist system of our country where the state assumes the responsibility of insuring the living conditions of the people, is manifested first of all in that it provides jobs for all people who have reached the working age and insures secure working conditions and adequate rest conditions for them.

This is admirably insured by various systems implemented by the state such as the labor protection system, the 8-hour work system, the paid-leave system, the system for rest and recuperation, and the continually growing network of cultural facilities.

Workers and office workers enjoy leaves ranging from 14 to 28 days a year, receiving their full pay. The peasants, too, receive the benefits of the paid-leave system, enjoying cultured rest at state-operated recuperation and rest centers during their slack season.

Working people in need of extraordinary health protection live a secure life of convalescence while enjoying, free of charge, rest and treatment at convalescent homes for a period of one to three months or for a longer period.

In particular, in our country all female workers have their paid maternity leaves insured before and after dealivery of their babies, and female workers with babies, while actually working 6 hours, receive the same treatment and pay as when they worked 8 hours.

Female workers who give birth to twins are granted an extended postdelivery leave with pay, and those female workers who give birth to triplets, are granted special benefits such as garments and beddings, a year's supply of milk products, free of charge, and nursing subsidies until the triplets reach school age, and in addition, specific medical functionaries are assigned to responsibly look after the health of the triplets and their mother.

Again in our country, the state assumes responsibility for looking after people crippled or incapacitated by old age or illness, and even old people and children who do not have anybody to look after them.

What is more, men who are 60 or older and women 55 or older receive old age annuitities.

Under the socialist system of our country where the state assumes full responsibility for the living conditions of the working people, the state also insures all the necessary conditions offood, clothing and shelter for the working people.

In an effort to evenly provide food, clothing and shelter for the people, the state is implementing many people-minded measures such as the food supply system at a nominal price for the workers, office workers and their families, the system for providing school uniforms at a low price for the students, and the system for insuring housing for the working people in the urban and rural areas.

By designating the agricultural front as one of the major attack fronts in order to enrich the people's diet and by making all party, all country and all people energetically help the agricultural front, the state succeeded in producing grain in excess of 8 million tons for 1976 and further increased the production of vegetables, meat and eggs.

As regards food, clothing and housing, rice occupies the most important place in the life of our people, and the state buys up rice from the peasants at 60 chon per kilogram and supplies this rice to the working people at 8 chon per kilogram. Actually, this is no more than the cost of transportation for the rice.

Benefits of the food supply system are in excess of 500 won a year for a family of five.

With the production of vegetables, meat and eggs industrialized and great strides made in the development of the fishing industry, vegetables, meat, eggs and fish are being supplied in large quantities to the working people, and the prices are very low.

Not only are all working people insured of admirable housing by the state; urban working people through the use of housing enjoy an additional benefit from the state of 600 to 700 won on average per year per household while peasants use modern housing free of charge without paying any rental.

As a matter of fact, the housing rental workers and office workers pay is no more than 0.3 percent of their living cost, and barely 3 percent even including fuel and other use fees.

A two-room monthly rental for working people in modern multistory apartment buildings is no more than one-eighth of the actual value at which the rental should be charged.

In order to improve the standard of living for the people in general and bring the living standard of the peasants closer to that of the workers in particular, the state is further strengthening its aid to the rural areas.

The state appropriated state funds for productive construction and cultural construction in the rural areas on the one hand and extended state aid in various forms such as raising the state purchase price of industrial crops while lowering the fee for use of the agricultural machinery.

Thus in step with the increasing agricultural production, the income of the peasants in kind and cash increased further.

By the people-minded measures implemented by the state to systematically improve the standard of living evenly for the people, our working people are enjoying a happy life all together, receiving not only remuneration for what they have worked but also many additional benefits from the state in the form of food supply, lowered prices, free education, free medical treatment and paid leave.

The average monthly wage of our working people is 70-90 won and they receive from the state almost the same amount in benefits.

In our country, by the people-minded measures of the party and the state to narrow the differences in wage scale for working people and systematically raise wages evenly, the wage of those working people who used to receive a lower pay was given bigger raises and the differences in wage scale were narrowed further.

The differences in wage scale between workers, office workers and teachers are not only small but the wage scale for workers in difficult and backbreaking branches such as the iron-making and steel-making branches, the coal and mineral mining branches, is by far higher than that for office workers and are the additional benefits they receive from the state.

In addition, over and above their basic wages, our working people receive various differentials and bonuses depending on the classification of work and length of service, working conditions and localities where they work.

By various state measures such as the most advanced and people-minded public health policy and education policy, our country firmly guarantees a civilized life for the working people.

In 1976 the material and cultural standards of living for the people were further improved with huge sociocultural appropriations 11.3 percent larger than the previous year channeled into various branches of socialist cultural construction such as education work.

Not only are the youth, juveniles and students of our country studying at schools up to colleges and university without paying a penny; the students of colleges and university and higher professional schools are studying, even receiving scholarships, and each year preschool children, juveniles and youths from kindergartens to colleges and university are issued fresh clothes, footwear, school bags, caps, and even school supplies.

In addition, along with an epochal measure to raise the wage scale, the state took various steps to set prices low, drastically lowering prices for consumer goods, especially popular consumer goods and children's goods, and as a result, the living standard of the working people is improving rapidly and evenly.

For the goods that children use, the prices are set very low barely enough to pay for the production cost.

As prices are drastically lowered while the wages of the working people are systematically raised, the real income of the working people is increasing more and more with each passing day.

Between 1971 and 1975 alone, the real income of the peasants increased more than 1.6 fold.

Again, with the implementation of various people-minded measures such as evenly deploying the commercial network and service facilities and increasing the number to serve the convenience of the working people in life and further improving the merchandise supply work and service work, the people's living standard is being systematically improved.

Be it in Pyongyang or the mountainous hinterlands in Yanggang and Chagang provinces, industrial products are available at the same prices, and rural villages can purchase the same merchandise at the same price as in cities.

Indeed all this eloquently shows that our country's socialist system is a genuine people-minded system that serves the workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

It is entirely due to the sagacious leadership of the great leader and his utmost love and concern for the people that our people are able to enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content under the superior socialist system without envying anyone anything in the world.

A New City Young at Heart Erected Under the Magnanimous Benevolence of the Fatherly Leader--Anju

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In our country the workers and office workers are insured of their housing by the state and the peasants, too, are living in moderning housing built by the state." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 346)

Amid the great love of the fatherly leader who is always concerned for providing still better housing for our people, Anju rose in a little more than a year as a magnificent, splendid industrial-cultural city.

In order to have a new modern city built in Anju, the fatherly leader came to visit at the end of December 1973 traveling a road covered with fresh snow, picked out the site, and subsequently gave his teachings on some 40 occasions.

Every time he came to visit the construction site, the fatherly leader paid his close attention so that each building, each park might be built commendably to suit the demands of chuche, the life feeling of the Korean people, the topographical conditions of the locality; had sent modern machinery and precious materials needed in the construction; showed his great concern, looking after every corner of the life of the builders.

During his visit to Anju on 27 February 1976 the fatherly leader stopped by a newly built hotel and the Ch'ilsonggak Pavilion in his tour of the city, and as he personally inspected the interior decorations one by one, he highly praised Anju built as an admirable city and gave his programmatic teachings.

On that day, closely observing and understanding the questions arising in completing the city construction, the fatherly leader once again showed his magnanimous benevolence in having the questions solved.

Anju, changed beyond the dreams of the people in this locality whose simple desire generation after generation used to be able to build a three-room thatched house in which to long attend their parents--this is a city young at heart that has sprung from the sagacious leadership of the fatherly leader and the bosom of his great love.

Modern apartment buildings 6 to 15 stories high elegantly dressed in a multitude of tiles of different shapes and different colors are housing thousands of households. Each household has two to three large rooms with a kitchen equipped with electric and gas cooking facilities; in addition, there are well equipped hygiene rooms, storage facilities, wash basins, bathing rooms. The kitchens are also equipped with hot and cold water facilities, and rooms with hot-water ondol are all heated by a central heating system.

Centered around the apartment buildings, there are adequately provided all kinds of service facilities such as stores, restaurants, barbershops and

tailor shops, and everywhere there are elegantly organized schools of all levels, kindergartens and nurseries. The large number of newly built public buildings along with the modern apartment buildings add to the beauty of the youth city, Anju.

The Anju Hospital located on the long ridgeline of the Samnyong Hill resembles a large rest center. This is a general hospital with all the medical departments, amply equipped with various modern medical treatment facilities from Roentgen rays to universal diagnostic machines for respiratory functions.

The Anju Theater, located near the scenic Ch'ilsong pond, is a theater of the latest style with a 1,200 seating capacity in addition to some 300 box seats and a stage wide enough for the performance of the revolutionary opera.

In addition, the city has the Anju Hotel, an 8-story building on a site of several thousand square meters; the 5-story International Hotel on the scenic Yangji Hill commanding the view of the Ch'ongch'on River within sight; the large Anju Department Store. All these even more add to the scenic beauty of the city.

Anju is also a city within a park. The Ch'ilsong Park of 150,000 square meters is densely covered with tens of thousands of trees of various kinds and in the center is the Ch'ilsong pond with 7 man-made islands where stands the Ch'ilsong Pavilion with a hakkak roof [?a heptagonal roof] on piles driven into the clear water.

Truly, thanks to the warm love and magnanimous concern of the great leader, Anju has rapidly risen as a majestic, beautiful industrial-cultural city.

South Ch'ongjin That Has Risen Afresh Amid the Warm Love of the Fatherly Leader

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"we must continue building many houses in order to more satisfactorily solve the living problems of the people." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, p 477)

By the magnanimous benevolence of the fatherly leader has been erected a new city of splendor and beauty south of Ch'ongjin city, a great industrial city in the north of our country along the East Sea.

In April 1946 immediately following liberation the fatherly leader visited Ch'ongjin city and, climbing Ch'onma Mountain early on a fog-bound morning, long overlooked the city. As he did so, he taught step by step the direction and ways of beautifully organizing the city into a modern metallurgical base, as a modern port city. In his subsequent visits to North Hamgyong Province and Ch'ongjin city on many occasions, he showed his great love and concern to provide the Ch'ongjin citizens with a more affluent, civilized life.

During his visit to North Hamgyong Province in the spring of 1976, despite his busy schedule of on-the-spot guidance, the fatherly leader concretely observed the progress in the construction of Ch'ongjin city, personally picked out the sites for new city districts, and precisely enunciated the construction plan and the ways for the realization ranging from the form and number of stories of multistory buildings to the heating question of the city.

Ceaselessly concerned as he is with providing still more admirable living conditions for the Ch'ongjin citizens such as the working class of the Kim Ch'aeck Iron Works, the fatherly leader kindly taught that the apartment buildings to be built in the new city districts should contain 2-3 room units complete with modern facilities, that the streets be laid out wide with many green belts for the adequate rest of especially the workers of the Kim Ch'aeck Iron Works.

Amid the fatherly leader's love warmer than the sunshine, new modern city districts have risen in the scenic District of South Ch'ongjin.

The District of South Ch'ongjin which used to be an empty plain only 2-3 years ago now had many apartment buildings and forms a city along some 20 li from Nanam to the Sanop-tong district of Ch'ongjin Proper.

In the wider Pong'am plains of the District of South Ch'ongjin have been built tens of new modern apartment buildings of 7, 10 and 15 stories and a modern workers dormitory with a capacity of housing some 3,000 workers at the northern gateway of South Ch'ongjin.

And in the Nabuk plains district of South Ch'ongjin have been built rows of Songnim-style houses.

The builders of Pyongyang city, capital of the revolution, and of all provinces who had come here in loyal response to the fatherly leader's call, meticulously carried out construction, organizing the city even more splendidly in the spirit of embodying the magnanimous love of the fatherly leader for the working class of the Kim Ch'aeck Iron Works in laying one tile, in connecting one hot water pipe.

Meanwhile, they also pushed ahead with the task with foresight to construct monumental buildings such as the 14-story Palace of Students and Juveniles and a new railway station personally designated by the fatherly leader.

Everywhere in the city there are paks, green belts and recreational grounds --not parks within a city but a city within parks.

By the fatherly leader's warm love and magnanimous benevolence to provide housing for the steel-making soldiers in a scenic place with clean air far away from the works, South Ch'ongjin has been admirably organized into a truly modern housing area for the workers.

Merchandise Supply and Service Facilities

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to improve the merchandise supply work, it is imperative to commendably deploy and further expand the commercial network, modernize commercial facilities, and properly distribute merchandise to suit the demands by the localities, by the seasons, by the strata." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, p 563)

The great leader, establishing socialist commerce, clearly illuminated the road ahead for our commerce in each period, each stage of the developing revolution, and had it strengthened and developed as a truly people's commerce serving the people, chuche commerce of a new type.

On the 30th anniversary in 1976 of the establishment of socialist commerce in our country, the commercial branch, by making the functionaries wage a commercial revolution, a service revolution highly displaying the party spirit, working class character and people-mindedness, brought about a revolutionary turnaround in the activities of merchandise supply and service for the working people.

The commercial branch, first of all thoroughly carrying through the guideline for an order system established by the great leader, saw to it that all links in the circulation of merchandise be organically connected from production to supply of merchandise and that a tie-in on a planned basis be insured between the order and production of merchandise, between inventory and distribution and supply of merchandise.

Planning in minutest possible details for merchandise by the order indexes, by the usage, by the grades, by the specifications, by the number of households, by the colors, by the designs, the branch tied in the production, distribution, supply indexes and, studying and grasping in detail the demands of the inhabitants, supplied the merchandise to suit their needs.

And, based on a sufficient calculation of the diversity of variety of each commodity, production and packing conditions, supply unit and scope, etc., the commercial branch applied the principle of sending direct to retail outlets heavyweight commodities big in supply scope, simple in variety, requiring no pairing or coordinates; conversely, as for commodities complex in variety, requiring pairing and coordinates in terms of specifications, number of households, colors, or small in quantity, the commercial branch carried through the principle of evenly distributing them to the commercial network after completing pairing and coordinates through wholesale warehouses. In this way the commercial branch saw to it that all commodities, from production to the consumer, are supplied swiftly and accurately in the shortest possible time along the fastest route at the least possible cost.

By the magnanimous concern of the great leader for supplying evenly without interruption throughout the four seasons vegetables, fruits, fish, etc. to the working people in all localities including the mountainous areas in particular, the commercial branch established an orderly exchange system for vegetables, fruits, etc. between localities and supplied vegetables and fruits on time, transporting them from the southern areas to the northern localities by exclusive trains.

Again, the commercial branch brought about a great change in resolving the clothing problems of the working people, further increasing the supply of goods such as quality garments, footwear and sweaters, and made the life of the working people more cultured, more affluent by supplying in increasing quantities high-class cultural goods such as clocks and watches and television sets and various kinds of modern kitchen utensils and appliances and furniture.

In 1976, by focusing efforts on insuring the inventory and supply of merchandise such as primary consumer goods absolutely indispensable to the people's life and sundry goods, the commercial branch further improved the standard of living for the people and, by further increasing the sources of merchandise with the brisk launching of its own processing work and foodstuffs purchase work through the positive mobilization and utilization of all potentials and possibilities, satisfactorily supplied foodstuffs to the inhabitants in cities and laborers' settlements.

The commercial branch in Pyongyang city, capital of the revolution, by directly going out to the capital's fish supply bases such as Sinp'o and Kimch'aek, planned and conducted organizational work for fish supply on the one hand, and by successfully pushing ahead with the task to have refrigeration facilities installed at some 20 fish stores, sold fish in excess of 200 tons a day to the city inhabitants through morning sale and evening sale systems in addition to the regular sales hours.

The struggle was also positively launched among the functionaries of the commercial branch to further increase the sources of merchandise, positively mobilizing local potentials and possibilities.

Functionaries of the commercial branch in Hongwon County, South Hamgyong Province, organized the rural stores into strongpoints for purchase work on the one hand, and turned rural stores into reliable suppliers of raw materials for processing by the processing teams of food stores, closely linking rural stores to the processing teams of food stores and further increased the variety and amount of processed foodstuffs, boldly organizing on a planned basis the task of insuring raw materials for processed foodstuffs and storage.

Thus the food stores in this county, by normally producing and supplying diverse processed foodstuffs every day, satisfactorily filled the diverse demands of the working people for foodstuffs and overfulfilled to 130 percent their plan for circulation of retail goods.

The commercial branch energetically launched the struggle to generalize on a nationwide basis this experience of Hongwon County in its own processing work.

In this way in many provinces, cities and counties such as Sinuiju city, North P'yongan Province and Sunch'on County, South P'yongan Province, the task was briskly launched to process foodstuffs on their own.

Through the experience of stores in processing foodstuffs on their own it was proved that to closely link rural stores to the processing teams of food stores and to turn rural stores into bases which assume responsibility for purchasing and supplying raw materials to the processing teams is an important way not only of strengthening the purchase work of rural stores but also of resolving the raw materials for the processing teams and that it is not such a difficult task to store in large quantities such raw materials after purchase.

Again, in order to lessen the kitchen chores of the women at the earliest possible date, rice cooking factories and bakeries were increased everywhere and their qualities were improved on the one hand, and more soft drink stores were organized everywhere in the country such as the residential areas of the working people, parks, recreational grounds, theaters, motion picture houses, rest centers and historic revolutionary sites, and various kinds of beverages such as medicinal water, cider, ice cake, ice cream, ice tea, fruit juices and beer were supplied to the working people throughout the four seasons without interruption.

Giving priority to increasing barbershops, beauty parlors and bathhouses which are more essential in the life of the working people, to increasing the service network which serves even better to lessen the household chores of the women such as laundry houses, garment repair shops and tailor shops, and to modernizing the facilities, the service branch positively promoted the convenience in life of the working people.

The restaurants organized in Pyongyang city by the benevolent concern of the fatherly leader for serving specialty dishes of all the provinces, developed in a chuche-oriented way their bills of fare to suit the demands of the socialist society and our national tastes and commendably served local specialty dishes to the working people; and the public food supply office in Hoeryong County, North Hamgyong Province, building up an inventory of some 300 tons of various kinds of pickled foodstuffs and 800 tons of vegetables, regularly supplied them to the working people.

At a time when people's living conditions are being threatened every hour on account of the catastrophic economic unevenness sweeping across the world, in our country every store, carrying in stock the goods produced on its own, is satisfactorily filling the daily growing diverse demands of the working people for consumer goods. This eloquently shows that our socialist commerce is a most solid, viable, independent, self-supporting commerce.

Public Health

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today in our country where the people are its master, with exploitation and oppression, hunger and impoverishment already eliminated, the entire people are not only living happily all together but by the people-minded public health policy of our party the people's desire to live long in good health is being gradually realized. When taken ill, every one of the people receives timely medical treatment, free of charge, and in our country, by the positive preventive treatment measures taken, the root cause of various diseases communicable or otherwise is disappearing all but completely."
("For Developing Public Health and Hygiene Work," p 54)

With a complete and universal free treatment system implemented and the conversion of *ri* dispensaries in the rural areas to hospitals completed in our country under the radiant ray of the great leader's chuche-oriented thought for preventive medicine, all the people who enjoy living in this land from big city to mountainous hinterland have come to be freed from the peril of disease, a relic of the old society, and are healthily and happily living, enjoying medical benefits to their hearts' content without paying a penny for them, in the event of illness.

In order to make still more of the benefits of the universal free treatment system reach the people, our party and government of the republic by the magnanimous love and concern of the fatherly leader are disbursing enormous public health funds out of the state budget which are increasing year after year.

In order that the medical service may be satisfactorily rendered to all inhabitants, medical functionaries and medical facilities have been amply created in our country, and the working people enjoy to their hearts' content the benefits of free treatment, whenever needed, at medical institutions complete with modern facilities.

With hospitals and treatment facilities densely deployed and large units of medical functionaries created everywhere throughout the country under the correct public health policy of our party, our country now ranks among the most advanced countries in the number of doctors and hospital beds in terms of the population and in the medical service standard.

From 1971 to August 1975 the number of hospitals increased 2.8 fold, the number of beds 1.4 fold, and the medical service to the working people has been further improved.

In our country, the public health facilities have been deployed thoroughly to serve the convenience of the people and in particular, the rural public health work is being strengthened.

Each province has a provincial central hospital, each county a county people's hospital, each *ri* and *tong* a dispensary or a hospital, and factories and mines too have their own industrial hospitals and dispensaries. In addition, in the cities there are various kinds of large special hospitals and general hospitals.

In particular, in order to narrow the distinctions in medical service between the urban and rural areas, county hospitals have been reorganized into general hospitals, 11 dispensaries converted to hospitals, and maternity facilities strengthened. As a result, medical service to rural inhabitants has been further improved.

Again, the material and technical foundations of factory and enterprise hospitals have been further consolidated, still more nursery and kindergarten children's wards built afresh or expanded and their facilities modernized.

In our country, when receiving treatment at such a modern hospital, the patient does not pay a penny for the enormous expenses incurred for examination, various tests, medicines, in-hospital treatment and meals as they are paid by the state.

Even restorative medicines needed for post-treatment convalescence are provided, free of charge.

The benefits of free treatment are thoroughly insured for all people, from the workers and office workers, the direct beneficiaries of social security and even their dependents, to the peasants.

In our country the patients are enjoying to their hearts' content free treatment and convalescence at scenic hot springs and spas at the expense of the state.

At sanitariums, patients whose illness has been basically cured or who no longer require in-hospital treatment receive treatment while recuperating and thoroughly temper their body and mind. The medicines and meals during the stay and travel expenses to and from are all paid by the state.

In our country, particular attention is being paid to the protection of health of the children and mothers.

With maternity clinics and wards greatly increased and evenly deployed in the urban and rural areas, free delivery aid is being extended to all women.

All pregnant women not only receive a systematic examination and care from specialist doctors and midwives but are admitted to the hospital and receive delivery aid and appropriate treatment when necessary.

In the event that a pregnant woman cannot come to the hospital, she can send for a specialist doctor and midwife and receive delivery aid and treatment.

There is no country in the world which extends a 100 percent free delivery aid to the pregnant woman as in our country. Indeed in our country pregnancy- and birth-related death is almost nonexistent.

Every mother delivered of a child, including the rural women, is given a paid maternity leave of 77 days for health protection. Even during this period the mother is paid an allowance equivalent to 100 percent of her wage.

Also, in order to promote the health of the young children, nurseries are being provided with priority with the best possible buildings and facilities, and pediatricians are assigned to them.

Ours is a country where the number of nurseries and of enrolled children is the largest in the world in terms of the population.

In order to protect the health of young children, our party and government of the republic have established children's hospitals in the urban areas and children's wards in the rural areas, have thoroughly implemented the system of doctors assigned areas for young children, and have even assigned children's hygiene doctors to provincial, city, and county (district) centers for the prevent of infectious diseases.

School doctors have been assigned to schools for the protection and promotion of health of the youth and juveniles, and there are educational organs which have their own dispensaries and hospitals.

All babies are administered their first preventive medicines 10 days after their birth, and with preventive vaccinations and group examinations regularly condicited for the young children of nurseries and kindergartens, their health is being promoted.

With the timely discovery and thorough treatment of all diseases as a result that everyone receives the benefits of treatment under the universal free treatment system, it has become possible to reliably protect the health of the people, putting a permanent end to the miseries experiences on account of the neglect of illness.

Our country's socialist public health system under which the state assumes responsibility for looking after the lives and health of the working people, is a most revolutionary public health system which can be realized only under the socialist system where the political ruling power and the means of production are held in the hands of the people, and as such, is the fruition of the infinitely warm love and profound concern for the people of the great leader who has been dedicating his lifetime to the freedom and happiness of the people.

Huch'ang County People's Hospital, Yanggang Province, Renamed as 'Kim Hyong-chik People's Hospital'

Mr Kim Hyong-chik, the indomitable revolutionary fighter, an outstanding leader of the Korean national liberation movement, struggled with lifetime dedication solely for the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people, compiling immortal achievements that will remain forever engraved in the history of the national liberation movement of our country.

Early embarking on the road of the revolutionary struggle, Mr Kim Hyong-chik put our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement on a new track for development with the banner of national sovereignty held high, and brilliantly performed the role of a pioneer in changing the direction of the national liberation movement to the communist movement.

Possessed of an indomitable fighting spirit and strong will, warm love for the people and noble character, Mr Kim Hyong-chik energetically organized and guided our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement, hanging out the signboard of a physician as his worldly occupation while struggling with total dedication solely for the sake of the revolutionary cause without interrupting his struggle for a moment ever since embarking on the road to revolution, overcoming raging storms and barriers with his fiery revolutionary fervor and boundless dedication.

The teacher also looked after his comrades in revolution and the people with a warm familial feeling and gave them medical treatment with all his heart everywhere he set foot, bestowing on them the benefits of free treatment.

The teacher's lofty will and immortal priceless achievements are being brilliantly continued and developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader our people are enjoying to their hearts' content the reward and happiness of a genuine living, receiving the benefits of free treatment under the most advanced socialist system.

On 6 September 1976 by a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee, with a view to handing down for generations to come the priceless revolutionary achievements of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, the indomitable revolutionary fighter, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, the Huch'ang County People's Hospital, Yanggang Province, located in P'op'yong, a historic place, was renamed as "Kim Hyong-chik People's Hospital."

Socialist Preventive Medicine

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"...the basics of socialist medicine are prevention, that is, formulating measures beforehand so that the working people may not be taken ill. Therefore, it may be said that socialist medicine is none other than preventive medicine." ("For Developing Public Health Hygiene Work," p 195)

In 1976, putting out front in loyal response to the teachings of the great leader as the basics of public health work to prevent beforehand the working people from being taken ill rather than treating them after they are taken ill, the public health branch protected the lives of the working people and ceaselessly promoted their health.

As a result of having briskly launched the hygiene propaganda work, mobilizing all the propaganda forces and propaganda means, the cultured hygiene standard of the working people was greatly improved, and an all-out mass task of cultured hygiene was more briskly launched with the positive participation of the broad masses of people.

Appropriating enormous funds, the state sprayed the inhabited areas with disinfectants to eliminate the noxious insects by the season, and supplied the inhabitants with various kinds of disinfectants, free of charge.

Again, steps were taken to further enhance the roles of hygiene guidance committees and of the centers for hygiene and prevention of infectious diseases located in the capital and in the provinces, cities, and counties on the one hand, and in an effort to prevent the outbreak of acute epidemics, the entire inhabitants of the country were given various kinds of preventive vaccinations, and a checkup of the physical conditions of all working people was carried out by the season.

Thus all streets, villages, and work sites came to be organized in terms of cultured hygiene and all possible sources of disease came to be disappearing.

As a result that the March-April hygiene month work was conducted in close combination with the movement to create "a twice model hygiene army" [this army for army could also be county], that the inside of the factory was meticulously organized like a palace and the outside like a park, tidiness in production and life was thoroughly established.

The factories and enterprises conducted labor hygiene work on an even higher scientific and technical standard, augmented labor protection facilities, and turned harmful labor into harmless labor.

With extensive statewide measures taken to improve the living conditions of the rural inhabitants, with tidiness in production and life in the rural areas more thoroughly established, the rural state of cultured hygiene was basically improved and the distinctions in the standard of cultured hygiene between the urban and rural areas greatly narrowed.

All public health organs positively conducted the task of widely generalizing preventive treatment work, physical tempering, physical training on the one hand, and also paid keen attention, in the direction of positively utilizing natural environments in promoting health, to such task as creating green belts and also to the task of installing ultraviolet lamps.

Again, in 1976, the public health branch further increased the number of treatment and prevention organs with modern treatment facilities on the one hand, and lessened to the utmost the extent of temporary incapacitation of the working people, enhancing the roles of county hospitals and dispensaries which are the base-level cell units of public health organs, and ceaselessly promoted the health of the working people by comprehensively implementing the system of doctors assigned areas, a system which is one of the basic ways of socialist preventive medicine.

The medical functionaries, regularly going out to their assigned areas, conducted preventive examinations of the inhabitants and disseminated knowledge in hygiene to them, and positively helped the task of managing working conditions and life environments in terms of cultured hygiene.

As a result of the party's preventive medicine guideline more thoroughly carried through, chronic infectious diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever, Japanese encephalitis, malaria and distomiasis which used to threaten people's lives in bygone days have been completely eliminated.

The public health functionaries, feeling the misfortune and pains of the patient as their own, are devoting all their wisdom and hearts to protecting the lives of the patients, unhesitatingly offering their blood, their flesh, even their bones.

Because of such utmost love for fellow human beings, because of such boundless devotion to the patients, our medical functionaries are admirably curing many diseases that are considered incurable in the capitalist society.

In 1976, the medical functionaries of Pyongyang No 1 Hospital, upon arrival at the hospital of a patient on the verge of death, gave their blood, their flesh, their utmost devotion to the treatment of the patient, and brought him back from the brink of death. Thus they made their devotion blossom in full bloom and highly displayed the traditional virtue of military-civilian unity.

Thus with the complete and universal free treatment system implemented and the party's preventive medicine guideline thoroughly carried through, the average life span of people in our country has increased as much as by 32 years compared with preliberation days.

The Development of Oriental Medicine

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Along with modern medicine, we should also pay attention to developing our country's traditional Oriental medicine and to theoretically systematizing folk remedies." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, p 564)

In 1976, in loyal response to the teachings of the great leader the public health branch still better organized medical science research organs and hospitals as befits the research bases of medical science and scored fresh achievements, energetically launching the task to scientize and theoretically systematize Oriental medicine, the chuche-oriented national medicine, along with modern medicine, and adopted in treatment work, methods proven as effective that could be handily applied to curing a host of diseases by herb medicine, acupuncture, and moxacautery.

The Herb Medicine Research Office of the Research Center for Pharmacology of the Academy of Medical Science, along with various herb medicine research works aimed at developing Oriental medicine, positively conducted research in extracting various hormones from the herbs abundantly available in our country.

As it had been conventionally believed that these hormones could be found only in animal innards, the question of securing the raw materials had to arise as a matter of importance.

Under conditions that the demands for such hormone products were gradually increasing and the scope of their application was also expanding, what was produced by the conventional methods was not enough to meet the demands and moreover, what limited synthetic products research and produced had certain side effects.

In an effort to do away with such disadvantages, researchers of the Herb Medicine Research Office succeeded, after comprehensive analyses of various plants, in extracting hormones from the herbs abundantly available in our country. These hormones are effectively used in the preventive treatment of the effects of radiation and have the property of restoring deficiencies in white corpuscles.

In an effort to further develop Oriental medicine and positively adopt it in promoting the health of the working people, the public health branch conducted research with success in the effect as a cardiotonic of royal azalea blossoms which used to be used as a folk remedy for labor pains, as an insecticide, and in the effect and applicability of tansamgo [ointment made of kind of sage plant]; positively adopted scientifically proven folk remedies in clinical practice; also positively conducted research work to scientifically prove many folk remedies.

Thus the branch was able to bring to light that the large clam, which used to be used only as food, also has the property of preventing acute liver dysfunction caused by carbon tetrachloride poison.

The public health branch, positively conducting discussion meetings on medical science such as symposia by the medical departments, by the specialized disciplines for the timely announcement of research results and clinical experiences, widely generalized them.

The ri people's hospitals, by comprehensively applying Oriental medicine, folk remedies and herb medicines to treatment, by more positively utilizing the natural means of treatment available in their localities such as medicinal water, hot spring, mud bath and steam bath, and by combining them in conducting their medical activities in the field, resolved their medical service work in an integrated way.

In 1976, too, tens of thousands of workers, office workers and members of cooperative farms enjoyed treatment and convalescence at the state-operated sanitariums and factory, organ, enterprise, local sanitariums established throughout the abundant hot spring and spa areas of our country, and the medicinal water bottling factories in all localities produced and supplied thousands of tons of bottled medicinal water to the urban and rural areas.

The balneotherapy and physical therapy branch, surveying and grasping each and every one of the spas and hot springs without exception, positively conducted the task of scientifically analyzing their properties, on the one hand, and still better organizing the balneotherapy facilities and positively implementing various effective methods of treatment such as changgwallyu [?intestinal irrigation], sand bath, and treatment by sea water, greatly contributed to promoting the health of the working people.

In 1976, the public health branch positively launched into producing herb medicines to further develop Oriental medicine and positively utilize it in promoting the health of the working people.

The kind of herb medicines known up to now numbers no less than 100,000, and more than 75 percent of the medicines used for curing various diseases such as heart trouble, high blood pressure, women's disease, liver trouble and gastroenteritis are all drugs made of medicinal herbs as the raw material.

Among the plants growing in the mountains and fields of our country there are nearly 1,000 kinds that can be utilized as medicinal herbs, and the task of collecting and utilizing them in promoting the health of the working people was conducted not by the public health branch functionaries alone but as a mass movement.

Medicinal herb cultivation bases such as the state-operated medicinal herb farms and medicinal herb work teams of cooperative farms specializing in the cultivation of medicinal herbs; survey teams, medicinal herb protection and cultivation stations and medicinal herb research organs to protect and tap the inexhaustible medicinal herb resources existing in the mountains; medicinal herb management stations in charge of production and supply of medicinal herbs; medicinal herb processing factories and pharmaceutical factories all contributed to the promotion of health of the working people, positively conducting the cultivation and collection of medicinal herbs and pharmaceutical production.

Along with the production of medicinal herbs at the exclusive medicinal herb farms and cooperative farms, a mass movement was launched for the production of medicinal herbs by every unit everywhere such as public health organs, tong, people's neighborhood units, organs and enterprises.

In Pyongyang city alone, medicinal herbs were planted in some 180 chongbo by a mass movement.

The public health functionaries of Pyongyang city planted in 60 chongbo some 40 kinds of plants such as hwanggi [a kind of milvetch], broad bellflower, licorice root, kyolmyongja [seeds of Cassia Toro].

Growing in the mountains and fields of Chagang Province are some 200 kinds of high-efficacy wild medicinal herbs such as mansam [Codonopsis pilosula], tanggwi [angelica root], ogalp'i [the root bark of various araliaceous shrubs], and omija [fruit of Schizandra chinensis]. In 1976, public health functionaries and working people of the province cultivated medicinal herb fields twice as much as the year before.

Kanggye Pharmaceutical Plant produced and supplied some 70 kinds of restoratives and herb medicines.

In 1976, Kangwon Province produced medicinal herbs 1.2 times more than the plan and utilized them in promoting the health of working people.

Today in many countries great social problems have arisen because, as a result of ignoring herb medicines and of clinging to synthetic drugs alone, such synthetic drugs are harming the health of the people, upsetting the state of normal functions of the human body and working negatively on their vital organs. But in our country the health of the people is being reliably protected and promoted by the wise measures of our party for the chuche-oriented development of the production of drugs such as ceaselessly increasing the abundant herb medicine resources of the country along with a modern pharmaceutical industry.

Such achievements are entirely the result of the sagacious leadership of the great leader who always shows great concern, sparing nothing for the protection of health of our people, and are the priceless fruition of his warm love for the people.

City Management

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To effect timely repairs and manage the buildings and facilities which are the joint property of the state and the entire people occupies an important place in the work of people's committees. Only if city management work is commendably performed, is it possible to promote the convenience of working people in life." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," 1973 edition, p 246)

The fatherly leader, visiting Puksae-tong in July 1966, set a typical example a meticulous organizing the streets and neighborhoods, and taught that energetically launching an all-out mass movement in widely mobilizing and utilizing local materials and supplies, streets and neighborhoods should be meticulously organized and that in organizing and guiding this task, a unit model should be created and generalized.

In 1976, the 10th anniversary of the great leader's teachings in his on-the-spot guidance at Puksae-tong, by creating models in the cities of Pyongyang and Wonsan and generalizing them throughout the country, the city management branch organized the cities of our country into an even more beautiful paradise of socialism and communism.

Not only Pyongyang city, capital of the revolution, but also the youth cities of Anju and South Ch'ongjin and provincial, city and county seats and laborers' settlements were more magnificently organized, and with educational, cultural, public welfare and service facilities increased in number and meticulously organized along with modern apartment buildings everywhere throughout the country including the mountainous hinterlands, the living conditions of the working people visibly changed.

In the past 10 years up to 1976 since the great leader had given his on-the-spot guidance at Puksae-tong, great achievements were scored in meticulously organizing streets and neighborhoods, work sites and houses.

The roads and hedges, piped water taps and shower stalls meticulously organized at Sinam-tong, Pyongyang city, at Sakchu-up, North P'yongan Province, at Soho-tong, Hamhung city, were all built with local building materials by a mass movement energetically launched, and are the achievements scored by creating a unit model and generalizing it after an on-the-job training.

As a result of the struggle steadfastly launched to follow the example of Puksae-tong in loyal response to the teachings of the great leader in his on-the-spot guidance at Puksae-tong, a large number of tong such as Tongsong-tong, Oesong District, Pyongyang city, and indeed countless units such as Chonch'on-up, Chonch'on County, Chagang Province; Hamju-up, Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province; Myongsok-tong, Wonsan city; Hoeryong-up, Hoeryong County, North Hamgyong Province; Yangdok-up, Yangdok County, South P'yongan Province were organized in no way inferior to the standard of Puksae-tong.

And as a result that the factories and work sites were meticulously organized in loyal response to the teachings of the great leader for organizing the inside of the factory like a palace and the outside like a park, our working people are enjoying every day of labor in an environment of cultured hygiene where trees are green and flowers in full bloom.

Again, building materials bases capable of meticulously organizing streets and neighborhoods were created and city management work turned into the work of the masses themselves.

After the great leader gave his teachings in his on-the-spot guidance at Puksae-tong, the city management work station in Hamju County solidly organized building materials bases such as a cement plant, tile and brick factories and lime oven, relying on its local sources of raw materials, following which city management work stations in Kyonghung County, North Hamgyong Province, in Sap'o District of Hamhung city, in Tongnim County, North P'yongan Province, are now producing on their own materials and supplies capable of making it possible to more energetically push ahead with the task to meticulously organize the streets and neighborhoods.

At the same time, as under the system of city management work assignments all units from the city and county (district) administrative committees to the tong people's neighborhood units organized their streets and neighborhoods on the one hand and thoroughly established a societywide management system, city management work was turned around as the task of the masses themselves.

As all functionaries of the city management branch and working people, heightening their sense of responsibility as befits the master desirous of more meticulously and cleanly managing the modern, culture housing and all the other facilities provided by the great leader for improving the standard

of living for our people, came to deeply engrave in their hearts the sense of glory as socialist builders serving the fatherland and the people, fresh achievements were scored in city management work.

The functionaries of local administration organs and city management branch, by precisely observing and grasping the state of all public buildings and facilities such as housing, schools, nurseries, kindergartens, by establishing, based thereon, the strong discipline and order of thoroughly planning and executing without deflection the work of regularly repairing and maintaining them, and by firmly following it up with the work of insuring the necessary condition, organized all of our cities and villages in a more meticulous, cultured manner.

At the same time, the functionaries of local administration organs and city management branch, deeply bearing in mind the teachings of the great leader for establishing a city management work system, established an orderly work system to grasp, protect and manage all of city buildings and facilities in a unified way, on the one hand, and by further strengthening the work of supervision and control for the repair and maintenance of buildings and facilities, turned the cities even more magnificent.

thus all of our cities and rural villages are renewing their features with each passing day.

Under the sagacious leadership and magnanimous concern of the great leader, housing and public buildings and facilities in the cities and rural villages were more elegantly and cleanly organized as priceless heritages which not only serve today to improve the standard of living for our people but will be handed down to generations to come.

The building management branch, improving those dwellings falling behind the contemporary trend into modern dwellings and installing insulated cooking fireplaces in those households still using briquettes, rendered the life of working people more convenient, on the one hand, and waged a furniture revolution in order to provide them with modern furniture and fixtures in greater quantities.

The water supply and drainage branch greatly increased the available water supply, increasing the capacities of existing catchment points, on the one hand, and at the same time, more responsibly conducted water supply and drainage work and conserved water to the utmost.

The room-heating branch expanded the districts in Pyongyang city and in other major cities where the central heating system is installed, on the one hand, and carried out room-heating projects for the houses in the newly built Anju and South Ch'ongjin districts.

Ch'ongjin city, installing large-size boilers in its 3 districts, realized central heating by the districts, on the one hand, and making an input of effort into insuring the uniformity of room-heating system, planned and

carried out the task for moving over to a central heating system on a city-wide basis as boilers utilizing waste heat were completed. Again, the city, thoroughly establishing a hot water supply system within the city, positively carried out the task to begin with providing hot water ondol in the houses in the central districts such as the already built "street of melting workers" and "street of loyalty."

In addition, the room-heating branch conducted as befits the master the heat generation and management work and further enhanced the heat efficiency, adopting advanced techniques for all room-heating boilers, and at the same time, made it possible to conserve coal to the utmost, boldly consolidating district room-heating boilers to suit the specific conditions.

The afforestation branch, taking to heart the great leader's teachings for waging a greening revolution, steadfastly launched the struggle to extensively plant trees nice in appearance and high in economic value in the parks and recreational grounds, in the streets and villages, around the work sites and houses and to create one or more new parks in all cities and counties and, organizing still more children's playgrounds in empty lots along the points of entrance to the cities and streets and extensively creating areas planted with trees and flower plants and grass plots, transformed all the cities of our country into beautiful streets with the green shades of trees and flowers in full bloom.

"The Korean style parks" taking advantage of our country's beautiful natural geographical conditions were admirably organized everywhere, hundreds of large and small parks and recreational grounds such as the Ch'ilsong Park in Anju were created anew, and the tree-planting task was strongly pushed in the cities.

In Man'gyongdae, cradle of the revolution, tens of thousands of trees such as evergreen trees of various kinds, latifoliate trees and shrubs were planted anew; and everywhere within Pyongyang city such as around the Pyongyang Bymnasium and the 8February Hall of Culture various kinds of trees such as the Big Cone Pine trees, Chinese junipers and spruces were planted.

Along with tree planting, repair and maintenance work for the parks and recreational grounds was also briskly carried out. The retaining stone wall projects for the Pot'ong River Recreational Ground and the Taedong River Recreational Ground were carried out on an extensive scale, and the number of tables and chairs in the recreational grounds was also increased.

Again, in order to turn the streets of Pyongyang city into an even more beautiful field of flowers, a 600 square meter P'yongch'on Greenhouse and Moran-bong Exhibition Hall of Flowering Plants were newly organized for cultivating flowers.

Meanwhile, some 16 children's parks such as the Samma Children's Park, Pip'a Children's Park and Yukkyo Children's Park were provided with an additional 1,000 items of playthings.

The tree-planted areas of Pyongyang city are 48 square meters per capita, the highest in the world, and our people are living a happy life always breathing clean and fresh air, free from pollution.

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A GENERAL VIEW OF OUR COUNTRY'S ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA FOR 1976

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1977 in Korean pp 592-594

[Text] In 1976, our country too was severely affected by the cold front, the summer and autumn temperatures were very low, and drought was extreme.

The mean temperature for the year ranged between 0-11 degrees, not greatly different from the average year. Regionally, the northern region on the east coast was 0.4 degrees higher than the average year, and 0.1 degree higher in the northern regions of Chagang and North P'yongan provinces, but the rest of the regions was 0.1-0.4 degrees lower than the average year. What accounts for no significant changes in the mean temperature for the year even though the summer and autumn temperatures were lower than the average year is that January-March temperature was markedly high. Especially the February temperature was high: The temperature of the inland areas in the North was 5-7 degrees higher than the average year, the areas on the west coast 4-5 degrees higher, and the areas on the east coast 2-4 degrees higher.

The months in which the mean temperature was especially lower were August and November. It was 1-3 degrees lower in August and 2-4 degrees lower in November.

Precipitation for the year ranged between 300-1,400 mm and except for certain points in the North on the west coast, all regions had 80-90 percent rainfall of the average year.

Seasonally, drought was severe during the spring season. All regions had less rainfall than the average year; especially the areas on the east coast barely had a 50 percent rainfall of the average year. During the summer season, all regions except for certain points on the west coast had 70-85 percent rainfall of the average year whereas during the autumn and winter seasons most of the regions had greater precipitation than the average year.

Mean Temperature and Precipitation - 1976

Points	Temperature in degrees Centigrade		Precipitation in millimeters	
	Temperature	Comparison with average year	Precipitation	Comparison with average year (in percentages)
Pyongyang	9.5	-0.1	1148.1	116
Sinuiju	8.8	0.0	921.9	87
Sariwon	9.8	-0.3	774.5	84
Haeju	10.3	-0.4	1039.8	92
Kanggye	6.4	0.2	727.0	76
Hyesan	2.8	-0.1	528.9	85
Ch'ongjin	7.8	0.4	544.6	81
Hamhung	9.5	0.0	849.6	87
Wonsan	10.2	-0.2	1376.8	96

A review of the 1976 atmospheric phenomena by the season follows:

The mean temperature fluctuated between -2 and -18 degrees for January and between -3 and -9 degrees for February. Compared with the average year, this was 1-2 degrees higher for January and 3-7 degrees higher for February. Regionally, it was even higher in the northern regions, and for February, compared with the average year, it was 5-7 degrees higher in the inland region of the North, 4-5 degrees higher in the areas on the west coast, and 2-3 degrees higher in the areas on the east coast.

Precipitation in January and February 1976 was greater than the average year in all regions except for the inland areas in the North. In particular, the areas on the east coast south of Hamhung had 80-150 mm snow and rain, an amount in excess of 250 percent of the average year.

The atmospheric phenomena for the spring season (March-May) of the year were characterized by a high mean temperature for March, signaling the early advent of spring, and drought was severe.

The temperature for the spring season, ranging between 0 and 10 degrees, was higher than the average year. In particular, in the northern region on the east coast it was high, as much as 1.5 degrees higher than the average year, and it was 0.4-0.5 degrees higher in the inland areas in the North and 0.1-0.3 degrees higher on the west coast.

To review the temperature by the month during the spring season, the mean temperature for March was 1-2 degrees higher than the average year, but on the west coast, it began dropping in April. But on the east coast the temperature remained higher than the average year throughout the spring season. On account of such changes in temperature, spring came 15-25 days earlier than the average year to the west coast and 6-18 days earlier to the east coast. But as the temperature remained low from March on, the time lapse between the first day when the mean temperature was 10 degrees or higher and the first day when the mean temperature reached 15 degrees or higher was 5-10 days longer than the average year on the west coast and 2-3 days longer in the inland areas in the North and on the east coast.

Only in the region south of Hamhung where the temperature remained high in May as well, it was a few days earlier.

Dates When Daily Mean Temperature Reached 10°C and 15°C Respectively

Points	0°C				15°C				Difference	
	1976		Average year		Difference	1976		Average year		
	Mo	Day	Mo	Day		Mo	Day	Mo	Day	
Pyongyang	2	13	3	8	-23	5	15	5	9	6
Sinuiju	2	18	3	11	-21	5	18	5	15	3
Haeju	2	5	2	28	-23	5	18	5	11	7
Kaeggye	3	19	3	19	0	5	18	5	17	1
Ch'ongjin	2	26	3	16	-18	6	19	6	15	4
Wonsan	2	16	2	27	-13	5	11	5	11	0

(Note: - denotes earlier arrival)

Precipitation for the spring season of the year ranged from 90 to 200 mm, such small amounts as 70-90 percent of the average year for the inland areas of the North and South and North Hwanghae provinces, and 30-50 percent for South P'yongan Province and the east coast.

For the summer season (June-August), the rainy season arrived late, characterized by severe drought and low temperatures in certain regions.

The summer rainy season for the year began on or about 12 July, which was some 15 days later than any previous year. With the late arrival of the rainy season, drought was severe as was in the spring.

Rainfall for the summer season of the year ranged from 200 to 800 mm and it was a little more than the average year for the plains areas on the west coast but only 60-90 percent for all other regions. Where the rainfall was especially smaller was the inland areas in the North which had 60-70 percent of the average year.

To review the precipitation during July and August, the months accounting for major portions of the summer rainfall, it was less than the average year throughout all regions; and especially in the regions of South and North Hwanghae provinces, the east coast and Yanggang Province, it was 50-70 percent of the average year.

During August, the areas on the east coast north of Hamhung and the inland areas in the North had a small rainfall equivalent to 50-80 percent of the average year while the areas on the west coast and the coastal areas of Yangwon Province had a large rainfall equivalent to 110-160 percent of the average year.

Precipitation During July and August

Point	July		August	
	Precipitation (in mm)	Comparison 2/av yr (%)	Precipitation (in mm)	Comparison w/av yr (%)
Pyongyang	261.6	91	346.6	156
Sinuiju	158.9	51	294.5	109
Sariwon	123.6	45	335.9	141
Haeju	261.2	76	395.2	164
Langgye	188.3	81	104.2	46
vesan	102.9	66	116.5	83
h'ongjin	51.8	50	162.3	87
Hamhung	144.1	57	174.2	67
Honsan	108.6	34	374.5	113

The summer temperature for 1976 was such a low one as rarely seen in the recent period.

The summer temperature for the year ranged between 16 and 22 degrees which, compared with the average year, were 1-1.5 degrees lower for the west coast and 0.5-1.0 degrees lower for the inland areas in the North. Only in the

northern areas on the east coast where the temperature was higher than the average year up to and including July, the summer temperature was somewhat higher than the average year.

To review by the month the temperature for the summer season, the temperature for June ranged from 12 to 20 degrees, which were 0.5 degrees lower than the average year except for the northern areas on the east coast.

For July too, the temperature was somewhat higher than the average year in the northern areas on the east coast but 0.5-2.0 degrees lower than the average year in all other regions; and for August, the temperature was 0.5-2.5 degrees lower than the average year throughout all regions. As to regions where the July and August temperatures were especially low, for July it was the west coast, and for August, the west coast and areas on the east coast south of Hamhung.

For the autumn season (September-November), the temperature was extremely low, with an early advent of winter.

The temperature for the autumn season ranged from 2 to 13 degrees, which were 1-2 degrees lower than the average year.

For the autumn season, the temperature was especially low for November.

The mean temperature for November ranged from 6 to 10 degrees which, compared with the average year, were 2-3 degrees lower for the east and west coasts and as much as 4 degrees lower for the inland areas in the North.

In the autumn season, especially from the latter part of October, the temperature dropped markedly under the effects of the extremely cold air mass from the North, and winter came 5-15 days earlier than the average year.

Early arrival of the winter season with a drop in the temperature for the autumn season is one of the major characteristics in the meteorological changes in our country in recent years.

In December, too, the weather was very cold and precipitation small under the severe effects of the cold front moving down from the north.

Accumulated Temperatures

Accumulated temperatures are frequently used as an index in evaluating the growth conditions for agricultural crops.

In 1976, except for the coastal areas of North Hamgyong Province, the temperatures throughout the spring-summer seasons were so very low that the accumulated temperatures fell to an extent rarely seen in years.

As to an accumulated temperature of 10 degrees or higher for a daily mean temperature, it reached 2,200-2,800 degrees in the coastal areas of North Hamgyong Province and the lowlands of Yanggang Province; 3,000-3,800 degrees on the west coast; 3,400-3,600 degrees in the region south of Hamhung while, compared with the average year, it was 200-250 degrees lower in South and North Hamgyong Provinces; 100-200 degrees lower in South and North P'yongan provinces; 50-100 degrees lower in the inland areas of the North and the region south of Hamhung. Only in the coastal areas of North Hamgyong Province it was slightly higher than the average year.

As to an accumulated temperature of 20 degrees or higher for a daily mean temperature, compared with the average year it was 100-200 degrees lower for the coastal areas of North Hamgyong Province and 200 degrees lower for all other regions. This bespeaks that 1976 was a year of very unfavorable conditions for agricultural production in terms of temperature.

Unfavorable Meteorological Phenomena

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"According to data, the icebergs in the Arctic region have expanded as much as 12 percent. The expanding icebergs are causing the cold front to greatly affect the weather of our country." (Booklet "Every Effort for Occupying the 5 Million Ton Grain Height," p 17)

In the recent period, with the icebergs in the Arctic region expanding in area and the effects of the cold front intensified, unusual meteorological phenomena such as major droughts, heavy rainfalls and floods are frequently occurring on a worldwide scale. The year 1976 witnessed extreme damages caused by major droughts everywhere in the world.

The meteorological changes occurring on a worldwide scale affected our country's weather too, causing unusual meteorological phenomena such as drought.

The unusual meteorological phenomena that occurred in 1976 follow:

1. Drought

In 1976, drought was severe from the spring season through the summer season.

Severely hit by the drought in the spring season (March-May) were South P'yongan Province and the areas on the east cost, with such a small rainfall equivalent to 3-50 percent of the average year. In particular, Wonsan had only a 53 mm rainfall during this period. This was only 26 percent of the average year, the worst drought in 40 years.

Most severely hit by the drought in the 5 months from March in spring to July in summer were South and North Hwanghae provinces, with only a 40-60 percent rainfall of the average year.

Drought also occurred in the summer months of July and August. During the two summer months the rainfall in the areas on the east coast and Yanggang Province amounted to only 50-70 percent of the average year.

Precipitation in the Period from March to July

Point	Precipitation (in mm)	Comparison with average year (%)
Sariwon	256.2	54
Sinmak	277.5	48
Sinch'on	329.4	63
Haeju	450.2	72
Yonan	375.9	52
Kaesong	307.7	42

2. Heavy Rainfalls

In 1976, as drought was severe, there were few heavy rainfalls except for the lower reaches of the Ch'ongch'on River which had a heavy rainfall once.

There was a heavy rainfall in the lower reaches of the Ch'ongch'on River from 29 July to 2 August and the center of the heavy rainfall was located in the Yongbyon and Pakch'on areas. In this precipitation the maximum 1-day rainfall was in excess of 200 mm and more than 400 mm in the 3-day period.

Heavy Rainfall from 29 July to 1 August (in mm)

Point	Precipitation	
	Maximum one-day period	3-day period
Yongbyon	236.4	494.4
Pakch'on	228.3	482.0
Mundok	257.3	478.6
Anju	194.1	331.1

3. Unusually High and Low Temperatures

Mean Temperature (in degrees Fahrenheit)

Point	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	For year
Pyongyang	-6.7	-0.4	3.1	9.5	15.7	20.2	22.3	22.5	17.6	11.2	-2.7	-2.7	9.5
Sinuiju	-7.3	-0.9	2.2	8.8	14.9	19.7	22.0	22.5	18.0	10.8	-0.3	-4.4	8.6
Sariwon	-5.7	0.1	3.2	9.5	15.5	20.4	22.4	22.7	18.1	11.9	1.7	-2.3	9.8
Haeju	-4.6	1.9	3.5	9.9	15.2	19.8	21.6	22.8	18.9	12.7	3.0	-0.6	10.3
Kanggye	-13.3	-4.3	0.3	7.7	15.0	19.0	22.5	21.0	15.1	7.3	-4.5	-9.5	6.4
Hyesan	-16.6	-8.9	-3.6	4.7	12.7	16.2	19.8	17.6	12.2	4.0	-8.8	-15.2	2.8
Ch'ongjin	-5.6	-2.1	1.7	7.4	13.1	15.5	19.9	20.7	16.4	10.1	0.7	-3.9	7.8
Hmabhung	-4.6	-0.2	3.0	9.2	16.0	18.3	21.3	20.9	17.4	11.6	2.5	-1.8	9.5
Wonsan	-2.7	0.6	3.8	10.1	16.3	18.6	21.5	20.9	17.4	12.5	4.3	-0.3	10.2

Precipitation (in millimeters)

Point	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	For year
Pyongyang	3.3	42.0	18.2	33.2	26.9	115.6	261.6	364.6	142.2	105.4	23.8	11.3	1148.1
Sinuiju	3.1	8.9	4.2	50.0	31.8	70.1	158.6	294.5	146.8	54.2	84.0	15.7	921.9
Sariwon	1.8	40.7	15.8	48.7	48.4	19.7	123.6	335.9	62.6	41.5	20.0	15.8	774.5
Haeju	2.5	32.3	23.3	41.8	75.8	48.1	261.2	395.2	69.6	62.0	10.4	17.6	1039.8
Knaggye	5.4	7.2	10.9	37.7	57.5	96.4	188.3	104.2	83.3	56.5	65.8	13.8	727.0
Hyesan	2.9	11.5	7.8	12.1	26.8	83.1	102.9	116.5	89.8	36.2	25.7	13.6	528.9
Ch'ongjin	11.3	10.9	5.1	7.9	32.3	84.4	51.8	162.3	61.1	71.3	34.5	11.7	544.6
Hmabhung	7.0	71.6	38.4	7.9	21.7	161.3	144.1	174.2	107.3	61.5	39.9	14.7	849.6
Wonsan	1.7	161.8	10.0	25.4	12.3	293.4	108.6	374.5	209.8	97.3	35.2	41.4	1371.5

In 1976, on account of the high temperature during the winter season and of the extremely low temperature during the autumn season, unusually high temperatures prevailed along with unusually low temperatures, more conspicuously on the west coast and in the inland areas of the North.

The mean temperature for February 1976 was -0.2 degrees in Pyongyang and -7.3 degrees in Chunggang, which were the highest temperatures in 60 years.

In 1976, the temperature for the summer season was 21.7 degrees in Pyongyang, and 4.2 degrees for the autumn season in Chunggang, which were the lowest in 60 years.

As seen from above, in 1976, extraordinary meteorological phenomena such as drought, heavy rainfall, unusually high and low temperatures frequently occurred in our country too.

In 1976, unusual meteorological phenomena such as major droughts caused by the cold front swept across the world.

Severe droughts and heat waves, the worst in hundreds of years, swept across wide regions of the five continents such as Western Europe, the western states of the United States, Oceania, the northern and central parts of Africa and Asia, and with the phenomena continuing for several months at a time, crops withered and reservoirs and rivers dried up, causing extreme food and water shortages. On the other hand, regions such as India, West Germany, Pakistan and Venezuela suffered severe damages caused by heavy rainfall and floods.

In our country, too, the cold front caused very unfavorable weather conditions in 1976, but under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, indicating the precise direction of preventing beforehand the effects of the cold front and laying down the guideline for thoroughly preventing them, wisely led the struggle for the realization, it was possible to reap a bumper harvest, the highest ever in the history of our country, and occupy the grain height in excess of 8 million tons.

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Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1977 in Korean pp 595-597

[Text] Summary of Statements, Joint Communiques, Memoranda (1976)

Government Statements

The DPRK government statement (5 August) in connection with U.S. imperialism and the south Korean puppet gang, who, hastening preparations for a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic, have now completed the war preparations and are moving over to an adventurous plot to directly light the fuse of war.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Spokesman) Statements

The statement of a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (15 February) scathingly denouncing the armed invasion of Somali Democratic Republic by the French colonialists and their atrocity of massacre against the inhabitants.

The statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (27 February) in connection with the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces in occupation of south Korea being further increased such as the latest F-111 fighter-bombers under the "Tactical Air Command" brought into south Korea on 24 February and the preparations for war against our republic being stepped up.

The statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (29 February) denouncing the barbaric bombing of Siem Reap, Cambodia, carried out on 25 February by the U.S. imperialists mobilizing the latest fighter-bombers

The statement of a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (30 March) denouncing the U.S. imperialists for intensifying their machinations to provoke another war against the DPRK while concentrating still more aggressive armed forces in south Korea

The statement of a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (19 June) scathingly denouncing the reckless war exercises of U.S. imperialism and of the south Korean puppet gang as posing a grave threat to the peace of Korea, Asia and ultimately, the world

The statement of a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (12 July) denouncing the U.S. imperialists who are stepping up preparations for another war against our republic, bringing into south Korea the U.S. 8th Tactical Air Wing which, based in Thailand, distinguished itself as a murderer wing in the Vietnam War

The statement of a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (22 September) in support of the 9 and 13 September statements of a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam scathingly denouncing the U.S. imperialists for blatantly pursuing hostile policies against the unified, independent, sovereign Socialist Republic of Vietnam, instead of drawing a deserved lesson from their ignominious defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam

KCNA Statements

The statement of the Korean Central News Agency (24 June) scathingly denouncing the strategical "anticommunist" machinations being perpetrated against the northern half of the republic by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang at the instigation of U.S. imperialism

The KCNA statement (19 August) sternly condemning the grave act of provocation perpetrated against our side in the Panmunjom joint security area on 18 August by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are going berserk in provoking another war of aggression in Korea

The KCNA statement (25 September) scathingly denouncing the grave act of provocation perpetrated by the Japanese reactionaries against our country's trade ship SUGUN-HO sailing in international waters

Statements of Social Organizations

The statement of the DPRK Red Cross delegation (22 February) denouncing the south Korean side for more viciously perpetrating intransigent machinations recently to create a grave barrier afresh in the way of the North-South Red Cross talks

The statement of the Korean Students Committee (5 March) denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for their diabolical criminal act of suppressing the progressive youth and students and conscientious professors of south Korea at the point of the bayonet and collectively expelling them from the campuses

The statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (6 March) denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for intensifying their barbaric suppression of the democratic and religious personalities of south Korea demanding democracy and peaceful reunification of the country

The statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union (7 March) denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for their worsening barbaric suppression of the press

The statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Christian League (8 March) denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for intensifying their barbaric suppression of the democratic and religious personalities of south Korea demanding democracy and peaceful reunification of the country

The statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (19 May) supporting and welcoming the talks held by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song with the editor in chief of the Japanese politicotheoretical magazine SEKAI

The statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (21 May) supporting and welcoming the historic talks held by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song with the editor in chief of the Japanese politicoideological magazine SEKAI

The statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers Union (30 June) denouncing the criminal act of germ weapons experiments being perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea

The statement of the Korean Students Committee (1 July) denouncing the U.S. imperialists for perpetrating the bestial atrocity, an atrocity vicious enough to incur the wrath of heaven and man, of experimenting with germ weapons on the students and the people in south Korea

The statement of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross (2 July) denouncing the U.S. imperialists for recently perpetrating the inhuman atrocity, an atrocity vicious enough to incur the wrath of heaven and man, of experimenting germ weapons on the south Korean people

The statement of a spokesman for the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross (7 July) denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for openly perpetrating the shameless act of treason against the country and the people, extracting blood from fellow countrymen and using it as a means of earning foreign currencies

The statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union (8 July) denouncing the U.S. imperialist barbarians for openly perpetrating acts of inhuman treatment and human rights violation against the south Korean women and children

The statement of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross (12 July) denouncing the U.S. imperialist beats for perpetrating the atrocity, an atrocity vicious enough to incur the wrath of heaven and man, of taking home with them countless south Korean children in the name of "foster son" and "foster daughter" and subjecting them to horrible mistreatment and vicious abuse

The statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions (13 July) denouncing the U.S. cannibals for perpetrating against the Korean nation a diabolical atrocity, an atrocity sending chills down the spine

The statement of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association (16 July) denouncing the Israel aggressors for perpetrating the bestial atrocity of staging an armed raid on the Entebbe Airport, Republic of Uganda, on the night of 4 July

The statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (5 August) in connection with the atrocity, an atrocity vicious enough to incur the wrath of heaven and man, perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui fascist hangmen who, after imprisoning under provisions of the infamous "Emergency Decree No 9" those democratic personalities who have signed the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" and playing the game of criminal murderous trials, have demanded merciless punishments for them

The statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (6 August) in connection with the fascist atrocity perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang of unreasonably arresting and imprisoning the democratic personalities demanding democracy and peaceful reunification of the country and of imposing merciless punishments on them

The statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Christian League (7 August) in connection with the fascist atrocity perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang of playing the game of arbitrary murderous trials without defense counsel and spectators under stringent police surveillance against those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" and of imposing severe punishments on them

The statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (19 August) in connection with the "resolution on the Korean issue" adopted by the "emergency international conference on the Republic of Korea issue" in Tokyo, Japan, with many well-known economic and social leaders of various countries and regions of the world who value peace and social progress, in attendance

The statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (20 August) in connection with the "resolution on the Korean issue" adopted by the "emergency international conference on the Republic of Korea issue" held in Tokyo, Japan, attended by well-known personalities of many countries and regions of the five continents of the world who struggle for peace and democracy and social progress

The statement of the Korea Committee for Solidarity with World Peoples (21 August) in connection with the "resolution on the Korean issue" adopted by the "emergency international conference on the Republic of Korea issue" held in Tokyo, Japan, attended by well-known personalities of many countries and regions of the world

The statement of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association (3 September) scathingly denouncing the criminal atrocity perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang of conducting fascist murderous trials against Kim Tae-chung and 17 others involved in the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration case"

The statement of the DPRK Soccer Association (19 September) in connection with the participation of the unqualified Israeli team in the second division of the elimination competitions in the Asia region for the 11th World Cup Soccer Championship scheduled to be held in Argentina in 1978

The statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (18 October) in connection with the U.S. imperialists having all kinds of aggression machinations perpetrated by the U.S. Army Center for Printing and Publications secretly brought into south Korea which is a covert propaganda organ of the U.S. Army 7th Psychological Warfare Unit in Japan and which distinguished itself by its infamous activity in the Korean War and Vietnam War in the past

The statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union (19 October) in connection with the U.S. Army Center for Printing and Publications secretly brought into south Korea in October 1975, a covert propaganda base of the U.S. Army 7th Psychological Warfare Unit in Japan by which U.S. imperialism has been perpetrating sabotage machinations against various countries in Asia and the northern half of the republic in particular, as its major operational target

The statement of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee (26 October) denouncing the diabolical atrocity of U.S. imperialism who blew up a Cuban passenger plane

The statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League (12 November) denouncing the bestial machinations being perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to strangle the campuses

The statement of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association (13 November) sternly condemning the fascist atrocities being every more viciously perpetrated by the Chilean military fascist gang against their people and patriots who are fighting for democratic right and freedom, for the genuine independence of their country

The statement of the Korean Students Committee (13 November) denouncing the machinations being perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to strangle the campuses

The statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (14 November) exposing and denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for greasing the palm of their U.S. imperialist masters

The statement of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association (15 November) denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for their atrocity of fascist suppression against the progressive youth and students of south Korea

The statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union (16 November) exposing and denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for greasing the palm of their U.S. imperialist masters

The statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union (13 December) supporting the struggle of the south Korean youth and students against fascism and treason and denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for suppressing the press

The statement of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association (20 December) denouncing the ever intensifying fascist suppression of U.S. imperialism and internal reactionaries in Uruguay against the communists and democratic personalities fighting for their genuine national independence and democracy

Bulletins of the KPA Supreme Command and the KCNA

Bulletin of the Korean People's Army Supreme Command (19 August): Comrade Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army has ordered the entire units of the People's Army and the entire members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and Red Youth Guard to stand ready for combat.

KCNA bulletin (13 October) on the south Korean ship No 3 SINJIN which unlawfully intruded into the territorial waters of our side in the East Sea on 30 August but was taken into custody by the KPA marines

Joint Communiques

Joint communique (Luanda, 13 April) on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the People's Republic of Angola

Joint communique (Pyongyang, 19 May) of the DPRK and the Republic of Mali

Joint communique (Peking, 25 May) on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Joint communique (Pyongyang, 26 May) of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Joint communique (1 June) on the establishment of diplomatic relations on an ambassadorial level between the DPRK and the Sovereign State of Papua New Guinea

Joint communique (Pyongyang, 10 June) of the DPRK and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar

Joint communique (Pyongyang, 15 July) of the DPRK and the People's Republic of Benin

Joint communique (Victoria, Seychelles, 24 August) on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the Republic of Seychelles

Joint communique (Pyongyang, 21 December) on the result of the visit of the United Republic of Tanzania government delegation to the DPRK

Joint Bulletins and Joint Statements

Joint bulletin (Helsinki, 3 March) on the visit of the KWP delegation to Finland

Bulletin (Belgrade, 8 April) on the visit of the DPRK government delegation to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Bulletin (Budapest, 24 April) on the visit of the DPRK government delegation to Hungary

Joint bulletin (Pyongyang, 8 May) on the visit of the Swiss Progressive Organization delegation to the DPRK

Joint Bulletin (Pyongyang, 5 June) on the visit of the Foreign of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the DPRK

Statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (4 May) denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for resorting to all kinds of stratagemical machinations to turn the so-called "general meeting of the world communist league" held in Seoul into an arena for attacking us

Statement of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League and of the Korean Students Committee (5 May) in connection with the barbaric tyranny being perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang of imposing the capital and other heavy punishments on the Korean students from Japan and the progressive youth and students of south Korea whom they have been suppressing, linking them to the so-called "campus spy case" and playing the game of a series of murderous trials

Joint statement (23 June) of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korea Committee for Solidarity with World Peoples, the Committee of the Solidarity of Korea, Asia and Africa, the All-Korea National Committee for the Protection of Korean Peace, the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, the Korean Socialist Working Youth League, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists

Union and the Korean Students Committee, on the occasion of the "anti-U.S. united struggle month to make the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces withdrawn from south Korea"

Joint statement (10 July) of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, the Korean Agricultural Workers Union, the Korean Socialist Working Youth League, the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean Students Committee on the occasion of the "solidarity month with the Cuban people"

Statement (10 July) of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League and of the Korean Students Committee denouncing the U.S. imperialist barbarians for openly perpetrating inhuman treatment and human rights violations against the south Korean children

Statement (6 September) of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers Union, the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Central Committee of the Korean Christian League, the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhist League and the Korea Committee for Solidarity with World Peoples, denouncing the suppression atrocity of the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang who have imposed heavy punishments at the sentencing trial on the south Korean democratic personalities for advocating democracy and peaceful reunification

Memoranda

Memorandum of the DPRK government (5 August) in connection with the U.S. imperialists who, after stepping up their war preparations in Korea, are finally going berserk in directly lighting the fuse of war

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CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR INTERNAL EVENTS--JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1976

Pyongyang CHOSON CHUNGANG NYONGAM 1977 in Korean pp 608-625

[Text] January

The 1st: The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song delivers his New Year's Message.

--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exchanges New Year's greetings with party and government leaders of many countries.

--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a telegram of New Year's greetings to the chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the GAKRJ.

The 3d: At the meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission, the security officer of our side strongly protests and denounces the act of provocation perpetrated by U.S. imperialism in the joint security area, holding the enemy side accountable.

The 4th: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song proclaims the decree of the Central People's Committee conferring the Order of National Flag First Class on Comrade Yi Kye-paek, deputy chairman of the GAKAR Central Standing Committee, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

The 5th: A Pyongyang city mass meeting of international solidarity week with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is held at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

The 6th: The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone newly accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

The 7th: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song proclaims the decree of the Central People's Committee conferring the Order of National Flag First Class on the processing mother-ship for processing 100,000 tons of fish and on the fishing vessels for each catching 10,000 tons of fish.

--An impressive ceremony is held in the field to mark the beginning of the operation of the Korea-China Friendship Oil Pipeline installed between Korea and China.

--An agreement is signed in Kabul for air service between our country's civil aviation company and Afghan aviation company.

The 8th: A women's rally of condemnation is held at the Women's Hall, denouncing the fascist suppression and bestial atrocity of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against the south Korean youth and students.

The 9th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a telegram of condolences to Comrade Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the CCP Central Committee on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, premier of the PRC State Council, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

--The KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Central People's Committee adopt a joint resolution on the death of Comrade Chou En-lai.

--The Red Cross Central Committee sends a telegram of sympathy to the German Democratic Republic Red Cross for the great damage caused by a typhoon in their country.

--The Red Cross Central Committee sends a telegram of sympathy to the Venezuelan Red Cross for the great damage caused by flooding in the western region of Venezuela.

The 11th: A solumen Pyongyang city memorial meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture on the 40th anniversary of the death of the dedicated revolutionary fighter, the indomitable communist, Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon.

--The Chollima riders and trade union members of Son'gyo District, Pyongyang city, holding a rally of loyalty, appeal to provincial (directly administered cities), city (districts) and county factories and enterprises for emulation in helping the rural villages by hastening compost production and by manufacturing and delivering farm machinery parts and small farm implements on a societywide basis.

--Employees of the Komdok Mine, holding a united meeting and resolving to fulfill this year's plan before 10 October, appeal to factory and enterprise workers, technicians and office workers throughout the country for socialist emulation.

The 12th: On the 40th anniversary of the death of the dedicated revolutionary fighter, the indomitable communist, Comrade Kim Hyong-kwon, party and government cadres and working people place wreaths and bouquets at his grave.

--The tour party of GAKRJ functionaries and the 21st tour party of Koreans in Japan, both currently visiting the fatherland, place wreaths at the teacher's grave.

The 13th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Ideology, Technology, and Culture--All in Accordance With the Demands of Chuche! --Let Us Move Forward Holding Aloft This Revolutionary Slogan of the Party."

--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic newly accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

--A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture welcoming the tour party of GAKRJ functionaries and the 21st tour party of Koreans in Japan to the fatherland.

--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the SWYL, a symposium on the thought of the respected and beloved leader regarding the youth movement is held at the theater of the Pyongyang Palace of Students and Juveniles.

The 14th: The Korea-Panama Friendship Association, the Korean Students Committee and the Korea Committee for Solidarity with World Peoples send a telegram of solidarity to the head of government of the Republic of Panama on the occasion of the Panamanian People's Anti-U.S. Patriotic Struggle Day.

--The Chollima riders and agricultural workers of Ch'ongsan Cooperative Farm, pledging to bring about one great new upsurge in this year's agricultural production, appeal to the Chollima riders and agricultural workers of all cooperative farms throughout the country for socialist emulation.

The 16th: The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania newly accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

The 20th: A cultural exchange plan for 1976-1977 between the government of our country and the government of the Polish People's Republic is signed in Pyongyang.

The 21st: In Huch'ang County, a land of history, a Chagang Province report meeting is held in commemoration of the 51st anniversary of "a thousand li road to restoration."

The 22d: In commemoration of the 51st anniversary of "a thousand li road to restoration" the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song walked at a young age, students, youths and juveniles gather at the historic revolutionary site of Ch'ilgol to begin a field trip.

--At the 370th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, the chief delegate of our side holds the enemy side accountable, lodging a strong protest against the grave acts of military provocation perpetrated against our side on land, sea and in the air by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet gang while hastening preparations for provoking another war.

The 23d: A report making in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the KWP Publishing House is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture.

The 25th: A national athletic competition of athletic club members in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army is held in Pyongyang, scheduled to last until 2 February.

The 26th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let All Functionaries, Improving Their Work Method and Work Attitude in Accordance With the Demands of the Ch'ongsan-ri Method, Acquit Themselves Fully of Their Mission as Commanding Personnel of the Revolution."

--A cooperation plan for 1976-1977 in public health and medical science between the Ministry of Public Health of our country and the Hungarian Ministry of Public Health is signed in Pyongyang.

The 27th: A symposium in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of "For Innovations in Construction Tasks," a historic speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered at a national meeting of architects and builders, is held in Pyongyang (scheduled to last until the 28th).

--Shops and work teams of the industrial branch throughout the country, holding meetings, resolve to energetically launch an all-out march movement of loyalty.

The 29th: An impressive field meeting is held for the delivery of a letter of congratulations from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the guard laureate Twice Chollima Komdok Mine workers, technicians, office workers and helpers.

--A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the Moranbong Theater welcoming the government economic delegation of the Republic of Malta.

February

The 1st: On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, get-together meetings with the Heroes of the Republic and model combatants of the People's Army are widely held in Pyongyang city and everywhere else.

The 2d: An agreement for 1976-1980 commodity exchange and payment and a protocol for 1976 commodity exchange and payment between the governments of our country and Czechoslovakia are signed in Pyongyang.

The 3d: Students, youths and juveniles on a field trip in commemoration of the 51st anniversary of "a thousand li road to restoration" the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song walked at a young age, arrive in the land of history, P'op'yong.

--The 430th meeting of chief clerks of the Military Armistice Commission is held.

The 5th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Further Strengthen Class Indoctrination Among Party Members and Working People."

The movie week in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army begins at movie theaters and halls of culture everywhere.

The 6th: On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces holds a show of films and a small dinner party for the embassy military attaches of various countries.

The 7th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attends the performance staged by Pyongyang city students and juveniles in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

--A central report meeting is held impressively at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

--On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, tactical units of the Korean People's Army and of the Korean Peoples Constabulary hold commemorative report meetings in all provincial (directed administered city), city (district) and county seats.

The 8th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, visiting a tactical unit of the People's Army, congratulates all the officers and men of the People's Army on the 28th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army and poses together with the personnel of the tactical unit for a commemorative photograph.

--The people's delegations dispatched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army visit tactical units of the Korean People's Army and of the Korean Peoples Constabulary.

The 9th: The Kim Il-song Military University holds a meeting of faculty members and students in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the unification of South Vietnam's people's liberation armed forces.

--The Agricultural Workers Union Central Committee holds its ninth plenary meeting, scheduled to last until the 10th.

--A protocol between our government and PRC government for 1976 commodity exchange is signed in Pyongyang.

The 10th: An agreement for 1976-1980 mutual commodity supply and payment and a protocol for 1976 mutual commodity supply and payment between our government and the Polish government are signed in Pyongyang.

The 11th: A decree of the Central People's Committee is proclaimed for conferring the "Order of Kim Il-song" on the Komdok Geological Survey Team.

--A decree of the Central People's Committee is proclaimed for conferring the title of guard laureate on the Komdok Geological Survey Team.

The 12th: A meeting is held for the delivery of the gift from the president of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Korea-Syria Friendship Chunghwa Higher Middle School.

The 13th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us More Energetically Learn from the Mass Guidance Method Created By the Great Leader at Ch'ongsan-ri and the Examples Set by Him."

The 14th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an article "Let Us Keep the Political Life Bestowed by the Great Leader Forever Shining on the One Road of Loyalty."

The 15th: A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement scathingly denouncing the blatant armed invasion of Somalia by the French colonialists.

--A cultural exchange plan for 1976 //7 between our country and the Soviet Union is signed in Pyongyang.

--The 12th State Exhibition of the Fine Arts opens at the Korean Museum of the Fine Arts.

The 16th: A meeting of Pyongyang city affiliates of the Korean Pioneers is impressively held at the Moranbong Stadium.

--The first national festival of loyalty of youths, juveniles and students for thoroughly preparing them as chuche-oriented revolutionaries forever loyal to the great leader, begins.

--An exhibition game of loyalty of the champion athletes of the capital and provincial athletic teams is held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium.

The 19th: A decree of the Central People's Committee is proclaimed for amending certain administrative districts in North P'yongan Province, Chagang Province, Kangwon Province and North Hamgyong Province.

--On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the February Victory of the Czechoslovakian working people, the Red Banner Man'gyongdae Revolutionary Institute holds a meeting.

The 20th: A get-together meeting of the functionaries of our country's culture and art branch with the chairman of Culture and Art Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is held at the Palace of the People's Culture.

The 22d: The Red Cross delegation issues a statement denouncing the south Korean side for more viciously perpetrating intransigent machinations to create a grave barrier afresh in the way of the North-South Red Cross talks.

The 23d: On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classical work, an exhibition of photographs and a show of films are held at the Chollima Hall of Culture for the diplomatic corps.

--A protocol between the government of our country and the government of the Syrian Arab Republic for 1976 commodity exchange is signed in Pyongyang.

The 26th: The 371st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is held.

--The chief delegate of the Korean-Chinese side of the Military Armistice Commission writes a letter to the Neutral Supervisory Committee in connection with the U.S. imperialist aggressors unlawfully bringing their latest fighter-bombers from the continental United States into south Korea and continuing to perpetrate diabolical criminal acts tending to create the danger of a nuclear war.

The 27th: The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song gives his on-the-spot guidance for city construction tasks and rural tasks in the Anju district on 27 February and 1 March.

--The Kim Il-song Military University holds a meeting of military personnel on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic.

--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement denouncing U.S. imperialism for further strengthening the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces in occupation of south Korea, such as the latest F-111 fighter-bombers under its "Tactical Air Command" brought into south Korea on 24 February, for stepping up war preparations against our republic.

The 29th: The KWP Central Committee sends a telegram of congratulations to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

--A Pyongyang city report meeting in commemoration of the 57th anniversary of the 1 March Popular Uprising is held at the Moranbong Theater.

--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement denouncing the barbaric bombing of Siem Reap, Cambodia, carried out on 25 February by the U.S. imperialists, mobilizing the latest fighter-bombers.

March

The 4th: Under the guidance of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, a national meeting of agricultural activists impressively begins in Pyongyang.

--The SPA Standing Committee sends letters to the national assemblies and governments of all countries in the world in connection with the tense situation being created in our country.

The 5th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with the participants in the national meeting of agricultural activists, attends the song and dance performances by kindergarten children.

--The national meeting of agricultural activists comes to an end with success; the meeting adopts a letter of pledge to the great leader.

--A central report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the Land Reform Law is impressively held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

--The Korean Students Committee issues a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for perpetrating the diabolical criminal act of collectively expelling south Korea's progressive youth and students and conscientious professors from the campuses while suppressing them at the point of the bayonet.

--At a meeting of field security officers of the Military Armistice Commission, the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the act of provocation perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our side, mobilizing their brigands.

--A protocol of the fourth subcommittee for cooperation in science and technology between the governments of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic is signed in Pyongyang.

The 6th: The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for intensifying their barbaric suppression of south Korea's democratic personalities and religious personalities demanding democracy and peaceful reunification of the country.

The 7th: The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union issues a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for their barbaric suppression of the press which is becoming more vicious.

--Agricultural workers and the Agricultural Workers Union committees of co-operative farm work teams everywhere hold rallies of loyalty to complete advance farming preparations by the end of March.

The 8th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with party and government cadres, expresses his deep condolences before the casket of the late Comrade Nam Il.

--The Central Committee of the Korean Christian League issues a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for intensifying their barbaric suppression of south Korea's democratic personalities and religious personalities demanding democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The 9th: At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the acts of provocation and violation perpetrated against our side by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the joint security area.

The 11th: A North Hamgyong Province report meeting in commemoration of the 43d anniversary of the advance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song into the Onsong area and of the historic Wangjaesan meeting, is impressively held at the sacred site of revolution, the historic revolutionary site of Wangjaesan.

--A report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Journalists Union is held at the Palace of of People's Culture.

--A long term trade agreement for the period from 1976 to 1980 and a trade protocol for 1976 commodity delivery and payment between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of Albania are signed in Pyongyang.

The 12th: At the 440th meeting of chief clerks of the Military Armistice Commission the chief clerk of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the various criminal acts being perpetrated against our side by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet gang in the demilitarized zone and in the southern part of the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area.

--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi newly accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

--A work plan for 1976 cooperation in cinematography between the DPRK Ministry of Culture and Art and the State Commission for Cinematography of the USSR Council of Ministers is signed in Pyongyang.

The 14th: The NODONG SINMUN, jointly with the KULLOJA, carries an editorial "Let us Dynamically Move Forward With the Banner of the Three Revolutions-- Ideological, Technical, and Cultural--Held Ever Higher."

The 15th: The Kim Il-song Military University holds a meeting of military personnel on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army.

--The DPRK government, following its decision to recognize the Arab Democratic Republic of Sahara, sends a telegram of congratulations to its Prime Minister (?Mohammed Rahmin Ould Ahmed).

--An agreement for direct cooperation in science and technology in the agricultural area between our country's Agricultural Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania is signed in Pyongyang.

--A show of films is held at the Chollima Hall of Culture on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement between Korea and the Soviet Union for economic and cultural cooperation.

The 19th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attends the performance of "The Wheel of a Large Unit," an epic of song and dance staged by the artists of the military concert band of the Kwon Song-nin Army Unit.

--A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the Moranbong Theater welcoming the 22d tour party of Koreans in Japan to the fatherland.

The 20th: A Bulgarian color film documenting the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Bulgaria is shown at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The 21st: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song receives a letter from members of the "Committee for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song" of the Palestine Liberation People's Front in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen who sent the letter following a seminar on the report delivered by the great leader before the report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the KWP founding.

The 22d: The DPRK Central People's Committee proclaims a decree for conferring the "Kim Il-song Youth Prize" and "Kim Il-song Juvenile Prize" on the teachers and students of Hoech'ang Girls' Higher Middle School.

The 23d: On the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the founding of Choson Kungminhoe [Korean National Association], foreign embassy cultural functionaries and accredited journalists of many countries visit Ponghwa, a historic revolutionary site.

The 25th: Talks are held in Pyongyang between the delegation of our country and the friendship delegation of the Socialist Ethiopian government.

--A central report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea is held at the Greater Pyongyang Theater.

--At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission, the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the criminal acts perpetrated against our side by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the joint security area.

The 26th: The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

The 27th: A get-together meeting of the personnel who adapted the great leader Comrade Kim Il'song's immortal classical masterpiece "Sea of Blood" to revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" with the diplomatic corps is held at the Ministry of Culture and Art.

--The 2d national study contest of "Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Thought Study Teams" is held at the Palace of the People's Culture.

--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia newly accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

The 28th: The repatriation ship MAN'GYONGBONG carrying the 176th group of Korean citizens from Japan returning to the socialist fatherland arrives at Ch'ongjin.

The 29th: A Pyongyang city mass meeting welcoming the friendship delegation of the Socialist Ethiopian government is held at the Palace of the People's Culture.

--A plan for 1976-1977 cultural exchanges between the DPRK government and the Republic of Cuba government is signed in Pyongyang.

--A Ch'ongjin city mass meeting welcoming the 176th group of compatriots repatriated from Japan to the fatherland is held at the Arts Theater of North Hamgyong Province.

The 30th: A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for perpetrating machinations to provoke another war against the DPRK, concentrating even more aggressive armed forces in south Korea.

--Employees of the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Works hold a meeting at the works in commemoration of the 31st anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

The 31st: At the 372d meeting of the Military Armistice Commission the chief delegate of our side holds the enemy side accountable not only for the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet gang continuing to perpetrate vicious acts of military provocation on land, sea and in the air against our side but also for the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces and the south Korean puppets precipitously intensifying exercises in a simulated war against the northern half of the republic, mobilizing their land, sea and air forces.

April

The 2d: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Further Strengthen Partywide Guidance for Economic Construction to Suit the Demands of the Developing Realities."

The 3d: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guides the expanded plenary meeting of the KWP Committee of North Hyamgyong Province (scheduled to last until the 5th).

--At the 343d meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, the chief delegate of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the grave acts of military provocation perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the northern half of the republic in the military demarcation area.

The 6th: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President of the DPRK, announces the decision of the SPA Standing Committee to convene the Supreme People's Assembly.

The 8th: Pyongyang city, capital of the revolution, and all provinces (directly administered cities), cities (districts), and counties raise in unison the curtain for the ten-day showing of films.

The 10th: The special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President of the DPRK, after completing his visits to Senegal, Guinea and Benin, returns to Pyongyang.

--The Red Cross holds its 16th executive meeting.

The 11th: The Syrian students studying in our country hold a meeting in Pyongyang in commemoration of the first anniversary of the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to their dormitory.

The 12th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proclaims a decree of the Central People's Committee for conferring Chollima Prize on twice Chollima work teams and people's neighborhood units who have set admirable examples in carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural.

--The NODONG SINMUN carries a commentary "The Great Unity and Solidarity of the Whole Party and the Entire People Solidly United Around the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

--A social science discussion meeting aimed at deeply mastering the great leader's immortal chuche ideology is held at the Palace of the People's Culture.

--A show of films is held at the Palace of the People's Culture for the Foreign diplomatic envoys accredited to our country.

--At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission, the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the acts of provocation and violation perpetrated against our side by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops in the joint security area.

The 14th: The NODONG SINMUN carries a commentary "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Fatherly Leader Who Has Turned Our People Into a Most Dignified, Happy People."

The 15th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Our People Who Stoutly Move Forward With One Mind, One Will, Loyally Attending the Great Leader Shall Be Ever Victorious."

--A meeting of nationwide affiliates of the Korean Pioneers in honor of the 64th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song is impressively held at Man'gyongdae, cradle of the revolution.

--In honor of the 64th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, a singing meeting of loyalty of the youth and students and a soiree of the working people are impressively held in Pyongyang, capital of the revolution.

The 17th: On the occasion of the first anniversary of the independence of Democratic Cambodia, a photo exhibition and a show of films are held at the Palace of the People's Culture.

--A Pyongyang city mass meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the independence of Syria is held at the Moranbong Theater.

The 18th: A Pyongyang city report meeting in commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the 19 April uprising of the south Korean people is held at the Moranbong Theater.

--A spokesman for our side of the North-South Coordinating Committee issues a statement in connection with the south Korean side plotting to achieve intransigent political objectives, coming up with so-called "exchange exhibition of antique objects of art" in flagrant violation of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement.

The 19th: A work plan regarding 1976-1977 scientific and technical cooperation in the agricultural branch between our Agricultural Committee and the Hungarian People's Republic Ministry of Agriculture and Food is signed in Pyongyang.

The 20th: A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture welcoming the visits of a delegation of Koreans in Japan, a delegation of Korean businessmen in Japan, a delegation of Korean athletes in Japan, a Korean table tennis team in Japan and the 23d tour group of compatriots from Japan in honor of the 64th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

--The special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President of the DPPK, after completing his visits to Tanzania, Madagascar, Zambia and Burundi, returns.

--The KWP delegation, after attending the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist party, returns.

--At the 441st meeting of chief clerks of the Military Armistice Commission, the chief clerk of our side holds the enemy side accountable for various criminal acts perpetrated against our side by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet gang in the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area and in the southern part of the demilitarized zone.

--The DPRK Central People's Committee announces a decree for conferring Order of National Flag First Class on the Kumsong Youth Publishing House.

The 21st: On the occasion of the 84th birthday of Mother Kang Pan-sok, the delegation of Koreans in Japan, the delegation of Korean businessmen in Japan, the delegation of Korean athletes in Japan, the Korean table tennis team from Japan and the 23d tour group of compatriots from Japan place wreaths at the graves of the grandfather and grandmother, father and mother of the great leader.

--A report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Kumsong You 'n Publishing House is held at the Greater Pyongyang Theater.

The 23d: On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces holds a show of films and a small dinner party for the embassy military attaches of various countries.

The 24th: A central lecture and report meeting in commemoration of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Korean People's Revolutionary Army is impressively held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

--A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture welcoming the participating teams in the 3d Asian Table Tennis Championships.

--The Organizing Committee of the 3d Asian Table Tennis Championships gives an impressive banquet at the Palace of the People's Culture in honor of the participating table tennis teams.

--A meeting of the youth and students of Pyongyang city supporting the anti-imperialist sovereignty struggle of the youth of Third World countries is held at the theater of the Pyongyang Palace of Students Juveniles.

The 25th: The NODONG SINMUN carries a commentary "Let Us Keep Forever Shining the Glorious Revolutionary Tradition of Our Party Established by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

--A mass gymnastics, "Following the Great Banner of Chuche," is held at the Moranbong Stadium in honor of the participants in the 3d Asian Table Tennis Championships.

--Talks are held in Pyongyang between our SWYL delegation and member delegations of the Liaison Committee of the Third World Youth Congress-- the delegation of the All-Africa Youth Movement and the delegation of the Algerian National Youth League.

The 26th: A meeting of the Asian Table Tennis League Board of Trustees is held in Pyongyang.

--The 3d Asian Table Tennis Championships open at Pyongyang Gymnasium.

--On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the April Uprising in Bulgaria, a photo exhibition is held at the Chollima Hall of Culture under the sponsorship of the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations.

The 27th: With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in attendance, the sixth meeting of the Fifth SPA convenes at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

--The special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President of the DPRK, after completing visits to many countries, returns.

The 29th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proclaims the SPA decree on the legislation of the DPRK Law for Rearing Preschool Children.

--The sixth meeting of the Fifth SPA successfully comes to an end.

The 30th: Talks are held in Pyongyang between the KWP delegation and the Swiss Progressive Organization delegation.

--Team competition of the 3d Asian Table Tennis Championships comes to an end.

May

The 1st Pyongyang city working people, together with foreign friends, celebrate May Day in a meaningful manner on Nungnado.

--A soiree of the Pyongyang city working class and working people in celebration of May Day is held on the Kim Il-song Plaza.

The 2d: "Moranbong Friendship Game" of the students and juveniles in honor of the teams participating in the 3d Asian Table Tennis Championships is held at Moranbong.

The 3d: A social science discussion meeting in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association personally organized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture.

--A Pyongyang city women's meeting in support of the "DRPK Law for Rearing Preschool Children" is held at the Hall of the People's Culture.

--A meeting of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces welcoming the Chinese People's Liberation Army song and dance troupe is held at the Greater Pyongyang Theater.

--At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the grave acts of provocation being perpetrated against our side by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the joint security area.

The 4th: A central report meeting in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association personally organized by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song is impressively held at the Palace of the People's Culture.

--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issue a statement denouncing the stratagical machinations of all kinds being perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to turn the so-called "general meeting of the world anticomunist league" into an arena to attack us.

--On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations arranges a show of films at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar newly accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

The 5th: The Central Committee of the Korean SWYL and the Korean Students Committee issue a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang for the barbaric tyranny of imposing the capital and other heavy punishments on the Korean students from Japan and the progressive youth and students of south Korea, linking them to the so-called "campus spy case" at a series of murderous trials.

The 6th: A Pyongyang city mass meeting welcoming the Swiss Progressive Organization delegation is held at the Moranbong Theater.

--On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian ambassador delivers a lecture before the faculty members and students of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School.

--On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations arranges a photo exhibition and a show of films at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

The 7th: All participants in the 3d general meeting of the Asian Table Tennis League adopt a letter addressed to the leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--Party and government cadres meet with responsible functionaries of the International Table Tennis League and the Asian Table Tennis League, and the captains and members of table tennis teams from many countries and regions.

--"Taedonggang Jamboree" meaningfully marking the end of the 3d Asian Table Tennis Championships is held in Pyongyang.

--The boxing team of our country, after scoring admirable achievements in the 5th International "Gold Belt" Boxing Championships held in Romania, return to Pyongyang.

The 8th: The Organizing Committee of the 3d Asian Table Tennis Championships holds a banquet in honor of the table tennis teams on the eve of their departure.

--A joint report is released in Pyongyang on the visit of the Swiss Progressive Organization delegation to the DPRK.

The 9th: A meeting of Pyongyang city working people welcoming the Japan-Korea friendship tour party of Miyagi Prefecture workers is held at the Central Workers Hall.

The 12th: A friendship meeting of the artists of the Korean People's Army concert band and the Chinese People's Liberation Army song and dance troupe is held in Pyongyang.

--Meetings of college and university students are held everywhere denouncing the fascist suppression atrocities of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against the progressive youth and students of south Korea and overseas Korean students.

The 13th: At the 374th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission the chief delegate of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet gang, in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement, perpetrating espionage and hostile acts against our side on land, sea and in the air; bringing aggressive armed forces into south Korea; conducting provocative war exercises.

The 15th: At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission, the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the acts of violation perpetrated against our side in the joint security area by the brigands of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces.

--A cooperation plan for 1976-1977 between the Korea-USSR Friendship Association on the one hand and the USSR League of Friendship Associations for Foreign Cultural Relations and the USSR-Korea Friendship Association is signed in Pyongyang.

The 16th: The youth soccer team of our country, after winning victory in the 18th Asian Youth Soccer Championship Meet, returns.

--The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement of condemnation denouncing the acts of treason against the nation perpetrated in the past 15 years by the Pak Chong-hui traitor gang after seizing power under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The 17th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with party and government cadres, expresses his deep condolences before the casket of the late Comrade Hong Won-kil.

--A mass meeting in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people is held at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

The 19th: The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement supporting the talks held by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song with the editor in chief of SEKAI, a Japanese politicotheoretical magazine.

--A joint communique of our country and Mali is released in Pyongyang.

The 20th: A central lecture and report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scooped the first shovelful of dirt in the Pot'ong River reinforcement project.

The 21st: A rally of loyalty of trade union members and Chollima riders is held in the field on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scooped the first shovelful of dirt in the Pot'ong River reinforcement project.

--The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement supporting the talks held by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song with the editor in chief of SEKAI, a Japanese politicotheoretical magazine.

The 23d: Talks are held in Pyongyang between the military functionaries of our country and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

--Talks are held in Pyongyang between the military delegation of our country and the military delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The 24th: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the publication of "Men of Culture Must Become Fighters of the Cultural Front," a historic speech made by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 24 May 1946, a lecture and report meeting is held in Pyongyang.

--The 442d meeting of chief clerks of the Military Armistice Commission is held.

The 25th: An agreement between the DPRK government and the government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for economic and technical cooperation is signed in Pyongyang.

--A joint communique of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is signed in Pyongyang.

The 26th: The Mansudae Art Troupe, after successful performances in Finland and Sweden, returns to Pyongyang.

The 28th: A central discussion meeting is held in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the publication of "The Central Party School Is a Communist College Bringing Up Party Cadres," an immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--A spokesman for our side of the North-South Coordinating Committee issues a statement in connection with the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang not only frequently perpetrating military provocations against us but also more viciously making a stratagemical "anticommunist" racket.

The 29th: At a meeting of field security officers of the Military Armistice Commission, the security officer of our side holds the enemy side for its acts of provocation in which several brigands of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops were employed to lock the jointly used northern entrance and exit of the conference chamber of the Military Armistice Commission and seal off the conference chamber, thus interfering with the visit of sightseers of our side.

The 30th: A report meeting is held in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Exhibition Hall of Central Industry and Agriculture.

The 31st: The great leader sends a letter of congratulations to the faculty and students of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the school.

--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Sinuiju Communist College the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a letter of congratulations to the faculty and students of the college.

--A meeting to welcome the New Zealand-DPRK Association delegation and to form a Korea-New Zealand Friendship Association is held at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

June

The 1st: A gymnastic meet of Pyongyang city kindergarten children is held at Pyongyang Gymnasium in commemoration of the enactment of the "DPRK Law for Rearing Preschool Children" provided by the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il-song and of the 1 June International Day of the Child.

--A report meeting is impressively held in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School.

--A joint communique regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the sovereign state of Papua New Guinea is released.

--Talks between our Foreign Minister and the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister are held in Pyongyang.

The 2d: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends gifts to the Pioneers delegates attending the national meeting of Pioneers affiliate organizations in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Pioneers.

--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attends the performance of the Chinese People's Army song and dance troupe on a friendship visit to our country.

The 3d: A meeting is held for delivery of state citations conferred by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on Pioneers guidance functionaries on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Pioneers.

--A solemn central memorial meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture on the 50th anniversary of the death of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, the indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country.

--Talks between our SPA delegation and the delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone are held in Pyongyang.

--An agreement on air transportation between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Iraq is signed in Pyongyang.

The 4th: The 375th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is held.

--Talks between the KWP delegation and the Norwegian Socialist Leftwing Party delegation are held in Pyongyang.

--Talks between the KWP delegation and the Gambian People's Progressive Party delegation are held in Pyongyang.

The 5th: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Pioneers the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a letter of congratulations to all its members.

--In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Pioneers, an impressive national meeting of its affiliate organizations is held at Pyongyang Gymnasium.

--A meeting of Pyongyang city transportation workers welcoming the visit of a tour party from the Japan-Korea Solidarity Conference of All-Japan Communications and Transportation Workers Unions is held at the Central Workers Hall.

--A joint report on the visit to the DPRK of the Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is released in Pyongyang.

The 6th: Impressive meetings of provincial (directly administered city), city (district) and county Pioneers affiliate organizations are held for delivery of the letter of congratulations from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to all Pioneers members on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Pioneers.

The 8th: At a meeting of field security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the acts of provocation being more frenziedly perpetrated by the scoundrels of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces against our side in the joint security area.

The 9th: A Pyongyang city report meeting is held at the Moranbong Theater in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the 10 June anti-Japanese manse demonstration struggle.

--The 17th Red Cross executive meeting is held.

The 10th: A joint communique of the DPRK and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar is signed in Pyongyang.

--A meeting welcoming a delegation of Niigata city, Japan, is held at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

--An agreement on cultural cooperation, a trade agreement, an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar are signed in Pyongyang.

--At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the U.S. imperialist aggressors intensifying the tension by continuing to perpetrate acts of provocation against our side in the joint security area.

The 11th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attends the united national performances of student and juvenile art groups in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Pioneers.

The 13th: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the SWYL Central Committee arrange united national performances of student and juvenile art groups in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Pioneers for the foreign diplomatic corps.

--A Pyongyang city mass meeting welcoming the delegation of GAKRJ functionaries and the 25th tour party of compatriots from Japan is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture.

The 16th: The chief delegate of our side of the Military Armistice Commission gives a banquet in honor of the Czechoslovak member of the Neutral Supervisory Committee on the eve of his departure.

The 17th: The KWP Central Committee gives a banquet at the Palace of the People's Culture in honor of the visiting delegation of party functionaries of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The 18th: At the 376th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission the chief delegate of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the criminal act being perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors of bringing large quantities of military equipment and ammunition into south Korea in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement.

The 19th: A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement denouncing U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for making a series of large-scale war exercise racket in south Korea.

The 20th: A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture welcoming the visit of the Korean businessmen's delegation from Japan.

The 21st: A meeting of the youth and students welcoming the visit of a youth activists' delegation of Japan's Socialist Party is held at the Pyongyang Palace of Students and Juveniles.

The 22d: An impressive Pyongyang city report meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 3d anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Prevent National Division and Reunify the Fatherland," an immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the acts of provocation perpetrated against our side in the joint security area by the brigands of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces.

--On the occasion of "Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle Day," Pyongyang city trade union members and Chollima riders hold a rally of revenge at the amphitheater of the Moranbong Youth Park.

The 23d: A lecture meeting is held at the Central Workers Hall in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the historic labor law personally drafted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

On the occasion of "anti-U.S. united struggle month to make the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces withdrawn from south Korea," social organizations a joint statement.

--Talks between the KWP delegation and the Danish People's Party delegation are held in Pyongyang, scheduled to last until the 24th.

--The KCNA issues a statement denouncing the frenzied "anticommunist" strategical machinations being perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang at the instigation of U.S. imperialism.

--The Central Committee of the Korean Medical Association holds a press conference with internal and external journalists at the Palace of the People's Culture.

--An agreement on air transportation between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Togo is signed in Pyongyang.

--On the occasion of "Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle Day" the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces arranges a show of films for the military attaches of foreign embassies.

The 25th: A Pyongyang city mass meeting on "Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle Day" is held on the Kim Il-song Plaza.

The 26th: The NODONG SINMUN carries a commentary "The Aggressive Nature of Imperialism Never Changes."

The 28th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proclaims the decree of the Central People's Committee for conferring the DPRK titles of people's actor, meritorious actor and meritorious artist on film artists.

--At the 377th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission the chief delegate of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the reckless acts of provocation being perpetrated against our side by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet gang on land, sea and in the air.

The 29th: A lecture and report meeting is held in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the publication of "On a Few Questions of Our Literature and Arts," an immortal classical work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The 30th: A report meeting is held in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the College of the People's Economy.

--The Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers Union issues a statement denouncing the atrocity of criminal germ weapons experiments being perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea.

The 1st: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Documentary Film Studio the KWP Central Committee sends a letter of congratulations to the studio functionaries.

--A report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Documentary Film Studio.

--The Korean Students Committee issues a statement denouncing the atrocity of experiments in germ weapons being perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists on the south Korean students and people, a bestial atrocity vicious enough to incur the wrath of heaven and man.

The 2d: The Red Cross Central Committee issues a statement denouncing the atrocity of experiments in germ weapons being perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists on the south Korean people, an inhuman atrocity vicious enough to incur the wrath of heaven and man.

The 3d: The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the North-South Coordinating Committee (our side) issue a joint statement on the 4th anniversary of the North-South Joint Statement.

The 4th: On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution a commemorative meeting is held at the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Chongbang Cooperative Farm.

The 7th: A spokesman for the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross issues a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for blatantly perpetrating the shameless act of treason against the country and the people by extracting blood from fellow countrymen and using it as a means of earning foreign currencies.

The 8th: The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union issues a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialist barbarians for blatantly perpetrating inhuman treatment and human rights violation against the south Korean women and children.

--On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution a commemorative meeting is held at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

--At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the acts of provocation perpetrated against our side in the joint security area by the brigands of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces.

The 10th: On the occasion of "Solidarity Month with the Cuban People" the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, the Korean Federation of the Trade Unions, the Korean Agricultural Workers Union, the Korean Socialist Working Youth League, the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean Students Committee issue a joint statement.

--The Korean SWYL Central Committee and the Korean Students Committee issue a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialist barbarians for blatantly perpetrating inhuman treatment and human rights violation against the south Korean children.

The 11th: A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture welcoming the visit of the delegation of Korean economic functionaries and the 26th tour party of compatriots from Japan.

The 12th: A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for bringing their 8th Tactical Air

wing into south Korea and stepping up preparations for another war against our republic.

--The Korean SWYL Central Committee and the Korean Students Committee send a letter to the south Korean youth and students in connection with the ever worsening machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to impose military training on the south Korean youth and students.

--The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross issues a statement scathingly denouncing with soaring national anger the U.S. imperialist beasts for their atrocity of taking away countless south Korean children in the name of "foster son" and "foster daughter" and subjecting them to horrible mistreatment and vicious abuse, an atrocity vicious enough to incur the wrath of heaven and man.

--The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association holds a press conference with internal and external journalists at the Palace of the People's Culture.

The 13th: The Central Committee of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions issues a statement scathingly denouncing with soaring national anger the U.S. cannibals for perpetrating hair-raising diabolical atrocity against the Korean nation.

--At the 444th meeting of chief clerks of the Military Armistice Commission the chief clerk of our side holds the enemy side accountable for various criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet gang against our side in the Military Armistice Commission headquarters area and the southern part of the demilitarized zone in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement.

The 15th: A joint communique of the DPRK and the People's Republic of Benin is released in Pyongyang.

An agreement on trade, an agreement on cooperation in science and technology and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of Benin are signed in Pyongyang.

The 16th: The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic newly accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

--The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issues a statement denouncing the bestial atrocity of an armed raid on the Entebbe Airport of the Republic of Uganda perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors on the night of 4 July.

The 17th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an article "The 'Sea of Blood' Style Revolutionary Operas Are the Genuine People's Opera Art That Has Brilliantly Embodied the Demands of the Chuche Ideology."

The 19th: A report meeting is held at the Moranbong Theater in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the commencement of work of the Hydrometeorological Bureau.

--On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the rebirth of Poland a photo exhibition and a show of films are held at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

--On the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the Cuban People's Armed Uprising the Democratic Women's Union Central Committee holds a show of films at the Women's Hall.

The 20th: Our country's magicians team, after winning a special prize at the 13th international magicians festival, returns to Pyongyang.

--The chairman and members of the preparatory committee for the "international scientific symposium on the chuche ideology" scheduled to be held in Madagascar, come to Pyongyang.

The 21st: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a letter of congratulations to all political parties and social organizations affiliated with the Democratic Front and the people of all strata.

--An impressive report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had organized.

The 23d: The KWP Central Committee gives a banquet at the Palace of the People's Culture in honor of the visiting delegation of the Foreign Policy and International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The 25th: A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture welcoming the visiting delegation of Korean film functionaries from Japan.

The 26th: Pyongyang city public health functionaries hold a rally of condemnation at the 8 February Hall of Culture denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their atrocity of criminal experiments in germ weapons on the south Korean people.

The 29th: An impressive report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the Law for Equality of the Sexes provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The 30th: At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the acts of provocation and violation perpetrated by the enemy in the joint security area.

August

The 4th: The DPRK Olympic team, after participating in the 21st Olympiad, returns to Pyongyang.

The 5th: An impressive Pyongyang city report meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the publication of "The United Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia Against U.S. Imperialism Shall Inevitably Triumph," an immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--The DPRK government issues a statement in connection with the fact that U.S. Imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, who have been stepping up war preparations to invade the northern half of the republic, are now moving over to the adventurous machination of directly lighting the fuse of war, having completed their war preparations.

--The DPRK government issues a memorandum in connection with the fact that U.S. Imperialists, having completed their war preparations in Korea, are now going berserk in directly lighting the fuse of war.

--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement in connection with the fact that the Pak Chong-hui fascist hangmen who, after arresting the imprisoning under the infamous "Emergency Decree No 9" those south Korean democratic personalities who have signed the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" and after playing the game of criminal murderous trials, have now perpetrated the atrocious vicious enough to incur the wrath of heaven and man by demanding merciless punishments against them.

--At the 118th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission the chief delegate of our side holds the enemy side accountable for having brought large aggressive armed forces into south Korea.

The 6th: The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement in connection with the fact that the Pak Chong-hui fascists may have perpetrated the fascist atrocity of unjustly arresting and imprisoning democratic personalities for advocating democracy and peaceful reunification of the country and of imposing merciless punishments on them.

The 11th: The Central Committee of the Korean Christian League issues a statement in connection with the fact that the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang may have perpetrated the fascist atrocity of arbitrarily holding behind closed doors, even without the presence of the defense counsel and spectators amid stringent police surveillance, murderous trials and imposing merciless punishments on those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration."

The 13th: At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the acts of violation perpetrated against our side in the joint security area by the security troops of the enemy side in violation of the armistice agreement and understanding.

--On the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the independence of India the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations and the Korea-India Friendship Association hold a photo exhibition and a show of films at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

The 14th: The DPRK delegation leaves Pyongyang for participation in the 5th nonaligned nations summit conference.

The 15th: The KPA military concert band after a successful tour of China returns to Pyongyang.

The 16th: An agreement on air transportation between the DPRK government and the interim military government of Socialist Ethiopia is signed in Pyongyang.

The 17th: The 445th meeting of chief clerks of the Military Armistice Commission is held.

The 19th: The KPA Supreme Command reports in connection with the grave acts of provocation perpetrated against our side in the Panmunjom joint security area by the U.S. imperialists who are going berserk in provoking another war of aggression in Korea.

--The KCNA issues a statement in connection with the grave acts of provocation perpetrated against our side in the Panmunjom joint security area by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are going berserk in provoking another war of aggression in Korea.

--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement in connection with the adoption of the "resolution on the Korean issue" by the "emergency conference on the issue of the Republic of Korea" held in Tokyo, Japan, with a large number of renowned personalities of the economic and social circles of many countries and regions of the world who value peace and social progress, in attendance.

--At the 379th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission the chief delegate of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the outrageous acts of provocation perpetrated against our side by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the joint security area.

--At a meeting of field security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the grave acts of provocation perpetrated by the brigands of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces in which they used collective violence against the security personnel of our side in the joint security area at or about 1045 hours 18 August.

The 20th: The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement in connection with the adoption of the "resolution on the Korean issue" by the "emergency conference on the issue of the Republic of Korea" held in Tokyo, Japan, with renowned personalities of many countries and regions of the five continents struggling for peace and social progress, in attendance.

--At the 18th Red Cross executive meeting a spokesman for the DPRK Red Cross delegation sternly warns that should U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang unleash another reckless war, they would be unable to escape an annihilating blow and that the south Korean side should prudently behave.

The 21st: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let the Entire People in One United Body Defend the Socialist Fatherland!"

--The DPRK delegation, after attending the 5th nonaligned nations summit conference, returns to Pyongyang.

--The Korea Committee for Solidarity with World Peoples issues a statement in connection with the "resolution on the Korean issue" adopted by renowned personalities of many countries and regions of the world at the "emergency conference on the issue of the Republic of Korea" held in Tokyo, Japan.

The 22d: A Pyongyang city women's meeting welcoming the Women's Union delegation of Democratic Cambodia is held at the Women's Hall.

The 23d: A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the Central Workers Hall welcoming Comrade Ramon Castro, manager of the "Baje de Picadura" Ranch, who is elder brother of Comrade Fidel Castro, prime minister of the revolutionary government of the Republic of Cuba.

The 24th: The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq newly accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

The 25th: At the 380th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission the chief delegate of our side, presenting a rational proposal for insuring the safety of the joint security area and preventing future clashes between the security personnel of both sides, seeks an affirmative response from the enemy side.

--The Foreign Ministry Bureau of Information holds a press conference on the 18th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held in connection with the clash on 18 August between the security personnel of both sides in the Panmunjom joint security area.

The 28th: At the 381st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission the chief delegate of our side, reminding the other side of the proposal for change in security order in the Panmunjom joint security area submitted by our side at the 380th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, requests that detailed procedural matters be discussed at a meeting of chief clerks of both sides.

The 31st: The 446th meeting of chief clerks of the Military Armistice Commission, acting on the agreement reached at the 381st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, discusses detailed procedural matters in connection with a change in the order of the Panmunjom joint security area (scheduled to last until 6 September).

September

The 2d: The DPRK Red Cross Central Committee sends a letter of notice to the south Korean Red Cross in connection with an unidentified vessel taken into custody in the East Sea coastal waters of our side at about 1000 hours 30 August.

--The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Bring About One Great Revolutionary Upsurge in Socialist Construction to Suit the Demands of Existing Situation."

The 3d: The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issues a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for perpetrating the criminal atrocity of holding fascist murderous trials against Kim Tae-chung and 17 others involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration case."

The 5th: At a joint meeting, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland adopt a letter addressed to the democratic organizations of all countries of the world.

The 6th: The DPRK Central People's Committee proclaims a decree on renaming the Huch'ang County People's Hospital, Yanggang Province, as "Kim Yong-chik People's Hospital."

--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean Federation of Trade Union, the Central Committee of the Korean SWYL, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Central Committee of the Korean Christian League, the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhist League and the Korea Committee for Solidarity with World Peoples issue a statement denouncing the atrocity perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang of imposing suppressive sentences on the south Korean democratic personalities advocating democracy and peaceful reunification at their trials.

The 8th: An impressive central report meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

--In connection with the south Korean vessel taken into custody by the KPA marines in the East Sea coastal waters of our side on 30 August, the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross sends a letter of notice to the south Korean Red Cross requesting precise data which will help expedite the repatriation of the crew.

The 9th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "The Revolutionary Cause of Our People Dynamically Moving Forward Following the Banner of the Glorious Republic Is Invincible."

--The Administration Council gives a banquet in honor of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The 10th: The KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee and the DPRK Administration Council adopt a joint resolution on the occasion of the death of Comrade Mao Zedong.

The 14th: The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces gives a banquet in honor of the military delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The 15th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives his on-the-spot guidance (scheduled to last until the 20th) to the cooperative farms, factories and enterprises in South P'yongan Province.

--Talks between our country's military delegation and the military delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic are held in Pyongyang.

The 18th: The DPRK government delegation leaves for Madagascar to attend the "international scientific symposium on the Chuche ideology."

The 19th: The Kim Il-song Military University holds a meeting of military personnel welcoming the military delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The 20th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with party and government cadres, expresses deep condolences before the casket of the late Comrade Ch'oe Yong-kon.

--The KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee and Administration Council, Administration Council committees and ministries, central organs, political parties and social organizations express condolences before the casket of the late Comrade Ch'oe Yong-kon.

The 22d: A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for blatantly pursuing hostile policies against the unified, independent, sovereign Socialist Republic of Vietnam instead of drawing their deserved lesson from the ignominious defeat suffered in their war of aggression against Vietnam.

The 23d: At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officers of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the acts of provocation in new forms perpetrated by the enemy even after an agreement was reached between both sides for changes made in the order of the Panmunjom joint security area and conditions created for preventing clashes between the security personnel of both sides and insuring the safety of the joint security area.

The 24th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives his on-the-spot guidance to the cooperative farms and factories in North Hwanghae Province (also on the 27th and 28th).

--The DPRK Red Cross Central Committee sends another letter of notice to the south Korean Red Cross in connection with the south Korean vessel which unlawfully intruded into the territorial waters of our side.

The 25th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives his on-the-spot guidance to the cooperative farms and fruit orchards in South Hwanghae Province (scheduled to last until the 27th).

--At a meeting of field security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable, lodging a strong protest against graver acts of provocation once again perpetrated by the enemy even after an agreement was reached and put into effect for changes in the order of the joint security area.

--The HCNA issues a statement in connection with the grave act of provocation perpetrated by the Japanese reactionaries against our country's trade ship SUGUN-HO while navigating in international waters.

The 28th: A lecture and report meeting is held at the Pyongyang Palace of Students and Juveniles in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the programmatic speech delivered by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song before the second congress of the Democratic Youth League.

The 30th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sends a letter of congratulations to the faculty and students of the University on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its founding.

--A Pyongyang city report meeting is held at the Moranbong Theater in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the October Popular Resistance of the south Korean people.

--At a meeting of field security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for still another act of provocation perpetrated by the enemy against our side in the joint security area.

October

The 1st: On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the founding of the People's Army of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, KPA tactical units hold meetings of military personnel.

The 3d: Talks between the military delegation of our country and the military delegation of German Democratic Republic are held in Pyongyang.

--The repatriation ship MAN'GYONGBONG carrying the 177th group of compatriots from Japan seeking the bosom of the socialist fatherland arrives at the port of Ch'ongjin.

The 4th: A Ch'ongjin city mass meeting is held at the Arts Theater of North Hamgyong Province welcoming the 177th repatriation group of compatriots from Japan.

The 5th: A report meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the publication of "For Popularizing Physical Training," an immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--A mass meeting of Pyongyang city and city garrison units is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture welcoming the military delegation of German Democratic Republic.

The 6th: Talks are held in Pyongyang between the DPRK government economic delegation and the government economic delegation of Democratic Cambodia for further developing economic and trade relations.

The 7th: On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the glorious KWP and of the 50th anniversary of the formation of Down With Imperialism Union a show of films is held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

--Our country's government delegation returns after attending the "international scientific symposium on the chuche ideology" in Madagascar.

The 8th: Before the Monument of Poems at the Man'gyongdae Crossroad Pyongyang city Chollima riders and trade union members hold a rally of loyalty pledge.

--Our country's government delegation returns after attending the meeting of developing countries regarding economic cooperation.

The 9th: An impressive lecture and report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 31st anniversary of the founding.

The 11th: Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the 5th plenary meeting of the Fifth KWP Central Committee is held (scheduled to last until the 14th).

The Kim Il-song Military University holds a mass meeting on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic.

The 13th: On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of Down With Imperialism Union, a photo exhibition and a show of films are held at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

The 16th: An impressive central report meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of Down With Imperialism Union organized and led by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song.

The 17th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Attain to the End the Chuche Revolutionary Cause Charted by the Great Leader."

--An impressive Pyongyang city working people's soiree is held in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of Down With Imperialism Union organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--A singing meeting of loyalty of the Pyongyang city youth and students dedicated to the great leader on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of Down With Imperialism Union is held at the amphitheater of the Moranbong Youth Park.

The 18th: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us Positively Learn From the Great Leader Style Work Method."

The 19th: A scientific symposium is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Socialist Medicine Is Preventive Medicine," an immortal classical work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union issues a statement denouncing the secret transfer to south Korea in October 1975 of the U.S. Army Printing and Publishing Center, a covert base of the 7th Psychological Warfare Unit of the U.S. Army in Japan.

--The 19th Red Cross executive meeting is held.

--The 11th regular meeting of representatives of civil aeronautics organs participating in the common air fare agreement of the socialist countries is being held in Pyongyang until the 23d.

The 22d: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song receives the students and teachers of P'ungyang Higher Middle School, Sinp'a County, Yanggang Province, who have come bearing gifts of loyalty on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of Down With Imperialism Union.

--Pyongyang city working people hold a rally, firmly pledging to take the lead in the national struggle to thoroughly carry through the 5-point nature remaking guideline laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria newly accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

The 24th: A meeting for conferring the title of twice Chollima university on the Kim Il-song University is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture.

--Talks between the KWP delegation and the delegation of the Rwandan National Movement for Revolutionary Development are held in Pyongyang.

The 25th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives his on-the-spot guidance for the tasks of various branches of the people's economy in Kangwon Province (scheduled to last until 6 November).

--A report meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the KULLOJA.

--The Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee issues a statement denouncing U.S. imperialism for its diabolical bestial atrocity of blowing up a Cuban passenger plane.

--A plan for 1977-1978 cultural and scientific exchanges between the governments of the DPRK and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria is signed in Pyongyang.

The 27th: Trade union members and Chollima riders of the 28 September Factory, holding a rally and resolving to energetically launch the struggle for carrying through the 5-point nature remaking guideline, appeal to the trade union members and Chollima riders of all factories and enterprises throughout the country for socialist emulation.

The 28th: The youth, juveniles and students of Pyongyang city hold a rally of loyalty to thoroughly carry through the programmatic teachings given by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song on 22 October for planting still more oil-bearing trees and economic trees throughout the country.

The 29th: A report meeting is held at the Moranbong Theater in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Central Bank personally established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

November

The 2d: The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let Us More Dynamically Hasten Revolution and Construction, Based on the Brilliant Achievements Scored in Realizing the Program Laid Down by the Fifth Party Congress."

The 3d: Talks between the DPRK government delegation and the Republic of Chad government delegation are held in Pyongyang.

The 4th: A report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Kumsong College of Political Science is held at the college.

The 5th: A Pyongyang city meeting in commemoration of the 59th anniversary of the Great October Revolution is held at the Moranbong Theater.

The 6th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives his on-the-spot guidance for the tasks of various branches of the people's economy in South Hymgyong Province (scheduled to last until the 19th).

--An agreement for economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Chad is signed in Pyongyang.

--A meeting is held at the Greater Theater in honor of violinist Kim Song-ho of our country who has returned after winning the first prize in the 6th World Young Musicians Contest.

The 7th: The seventh plenary meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union for thoroughly carrying through the 5-point nature remaking guideline laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is held in Pyongyang (scheduled to last until the 8th).

--A meeting of Pyongyang city working people welcoming the general secretary of the Gambian Labor Union is held at the Central Workers Hall.

The 8th: The 14th plenary meeting of the SWYL Central Committee for discussing the tasks facing the SWYL organizations in the struggle to realize the magnificent Mother Nature remaking blueprint unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is held at the Palace of the People's Culture (scheduled to last until the 9th).

The 9th: A meeting is held in Pyongyang for delivery of the gifts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the provincial organizations of the Democratic Women's Union.

--The NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial "Let All Party, All People, All Army Thoroughly Establish a Study Attitude."

--Talks between the KWP delegation and the French Communist Party delegation are held in Pyongyang.

The 10th: An impressive meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture for delivery of the priceless gifts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the SWYL Central Committee and exemplary schools.

--A well attended solo recital of violinist Kim Song-ho who has won the first prize in the 6th World Young Musicians Contest is held at the Pyongyang Greater Theater.

The 12th: The DPRK Central People's Committee proclaims a decree for conferring the "Order of Kim Il-song" on the Hamhung Medical College.

--The faculty and students of the Kim Il-song University hold a rally of condemnation denouncing the fascist suppression of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against the progressive youth and students of south Korea.

--The SWYL Central Committee issues a statement denouncing the bestial campus strangulation machinations being perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

--An agreement is signed in Pyongyang between the government economic and trade delegations of the DPRK and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

--In commemoration of the 6th anniversary of the corrective measures implemented in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Korea-Syria Friendship Chollima Pyongyang Yarn Factory holds a meeting of employees.

--The 11th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions is being held in Pyongyang until the 14th.

The 13th: The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issues a statement of denunciation in connection with the fascist suppression atrocity being more viciously perpetrated by the Chilean military fascist gang against the Chilean people and patriots fighting for democratic freedom and right and genuine national independence.

--The Korean Students Committee issues a statement denouncing the campus strangulation machinations being perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

The 14th: Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a meeting of activists of the fishery branch on the eastern seaboard is being held until the 15th.

--The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement exposing and denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for greasing the palms of their U.S. imperialist masters.

--A meeting welcoming the Italy-Korea friendship cultural delegation is held at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

The 15th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proclaims a decree of the Central People's Committee for conferring the title of the Hero of the Republic on the functionaries of the Nakwon Machine Works.

--The DPRK Central People's Committee proclaims a decree for conferring the "Order of Kim Il-song" on the Nakwon Machine Works.

--The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issues a statement denouncing the fascist suppression atrocity of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against the progressive youth and students of south Korea.

--The faculty and students of the Kim Ch'aeck Institute of Technology hold a rally of condemnation denouncing the fascist suppression of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against the progressive youth and students of south Korea.

--An agreement on air transportation between the governments of the DPRK and the Yemen Arab Republic is signed in Pyongyang.

The 16th: The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union issues a statement exposing and denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for greasing the palms of their U.S. imperialist masters.

--The Korea-Syria Friendship Twice Chollima Chunghwa Higher Middle School holds a meeting of friendship in commemoration of the 6th anniversary of the corrective measures implemented in the Syrian Arab Republic.

--The tenth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Union is held in Pyongyang (scheduled to last until the 17th).

The 17th: The 447th meeting of chief clerks of the Military Armistice Commission is held.

--Our country establishes a permanent mission accredited to the UNESCO in Paris, France.

The 18th: Faculty members and students of the Pyongyang Medical College and Pyongyang Film College hold a meeting of condemnation denouncing the factist suppression of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against the progressive youth and students of south Korea.

--The inaugural meeting for Korea-Bangladesh Association of Friendship and Culture is held at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

The 25th: A scientific symposium of publishing a press functionaries is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SAMIL WOLGAN, organ of the Fatherland Restoration Association.

The 26th: On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of its people's revolution the Pyongyang Textile Mill Complex holds a meeting of employees.

The 28th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pays a visit to the Kim Il-song University celebrating the 30th anniversary of its founding and gives his guidance for university education work.

The 29th: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, sending priceless gifts to the university and the university faculty, confers state's citations on them.

--An impressive meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Kim Il-song University, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in attendance.

—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung proclaims a decree of the Central People's Committee for conferring the "SAMIL WOLGAN Prize" on the functionaries of the publishing and press branch.

—The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces holds a meeting of military personnel on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Cuban Revolutionary Army Day.

(Mar. 10): An impressive report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the revolutionary periodical SAMIL WOLGAN.

—Talks between the KWP delegation and the Chilean Leftwing Revolutionary Movement delegation are held in Pyongyang.

—A report meeting.

(Mar. 11): In commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the revolutionary periodical SAMIL WOLGAN the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union holds a friendship get-together with many foreign embassy attaches, functionaries and foreign journalists at the Palace of the People's Culture.

—A delegation of Angolans arrives to participate in the 20th anniversary events in commemoration of the founding of the periodical ANGOLAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT.

(Mar. 12): On the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the Kim People's Democratic Republic a photo exhibition opens at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

—A polytechnic exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Romania opens at the Korean Museum of Folklore.

(Mar. 13): A report meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the KCNA.

(Mar. 15): A report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Kim Hyeng-chik Teachers College is held at the college.

(Mar. 17): A report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Central Library is held at the library.

—A friendship tour group of party functionaries of the Chinese Communist Party arrives in Pyongyang.

(Mar. 18): A report meeting is held in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of Pyongyang No 2 Teachers College.

The 10th: A scientific symposium is held in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the publication of "On the Character and Task of Trade Unions in the Socialist Society," an immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--Our country's champion Pak Yong-sun, after winning the first place in both the Yugoslav International Table Tennis Championships and the Scandinavian International Table Tennis Championships, returns to Pyongyang.

The 11th: The international youth and juvenile jujitsu contest of the socialist countries opens at the Pyongyang Gymnasium.

The 13th: The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union issues a statement supporting the struggle of the south Korean youth and students against fascism and treason and denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for their fascist suppression of the press.

--A protocol for the 5th economic, scientific and technological conference between the two governments of Korea and Cuba is signed in Pyongyang.

--The KPA military concert band, after visiting Vietnam, Democratic Cambodia and Laos, returns.

The 14th: An impressive report meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Saenari Juvenile League personally organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt newly accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

--At a meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission the security officer of our side holds the enemy side accountable for the acts of provocation and violation in new forms being continually perpetrated by the enemy against our side even after the agreement for changes in the order of the joint security area was reached.

The 16th: Talks between the government delegation of our country and the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania are held in Pyongyang.

The 17th: A Sukch'on county report meeting in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the new agricultural guidance system uniquely worked out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is held at the Hall of the Mass Culture in the county.

--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand newly accredited to our country arrives in Pyongyang.

on 20th: The Red Banner Man'gyongdae Revolutionary Institute holds a meeting of the faculty and students on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese People's Army.

--The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association issues a statement denouncing the worsening fascist suppression of U.S. imperialism and domestic reactionaries in Uruguay against the communists and democratic personalities fighting for genuine national independence and democracy.

--A Pyongyang city mass meeting is held at the Palace of the People's Culture welcoming the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by 1st Vice President Aboud Jumbe.

--A work plan for 1977-1978 scientific cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK and the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is signed in Pyongyang.

on 21st: A joint communique in connection with the results of the visit to the DPRK of the government delegation of the United Republic of Tania is released in Pyongyang.

--Talks between the party and government delegations of our country and the party and government delegations of the Socialist Republic of Romania are being held in Pyongyang until the 22d.

on 22d: A meeting of Pyongyang city teachers welcoming the delegation of Japan's Teachers Union is held at the Central Workers Hall.

--On the occasion of the 100th birthday of (Zaid I Azam) Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, a photo exhibition and a show of films are held at the Chollima Hall of Culture.

--A report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of Hamhung Medical College is held at the Hamhung Theater.

on 24th: In commemoration of the 18th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution the Korea-Cuba Friendship Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory holds a meeting of employees.

on 25th: An impressive central report meeting is held at the 8 February Hall of Culture in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the formation of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association personally organized by the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter Madame Kang Pan-sok under the guidance and help of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--A protocol for 1977 mutual commodity delivery and payment between the governments of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic is signed in Pyongyang.

The 27th: A central lecture meeting is held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the occasion of "DPRK Socialist Constitution Day" provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

--Trade union members and Chollima riders of the Kangson Iron and Steel Complex, resolving at a meeting to bring about fresh innovations in the great socialist construction struggle, with that vigor of having brought about the revolutionary upsurge, holding aloft the torch of the Chollima march ignited by the great leader, appeal to all factories and enterprises throughout the country for a socialist emulation of loyalty.

--A ceremony is held in Changyon County to mark the operation of the first train on the Changyon line whose narrow gage has been replaced with a broad gage as planned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The 28th: The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, as the 64th remittance for the development of democratic national education of the Korean citizens in Japan, sends grants in aid and scholarships amounting to 500,928,500 yen (Japanese currency).

--An agreement for economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Yemen Arab Republic is signed in Pyongyang.

Chronology of Major Events in South Korea (January-December 1976)

January

The 1st: The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification sends New Year's greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation.

--Quantities of printed matter bearing New Year's greetings of unsurpassed respect and adoration for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, are broadcast in Inch'on city and vicinity, Kyonggi Province.

The 3d: Leaflets with the message "It is a New Year. Officers and men of the National Army! Let us rise up in response to the struggle of the patriotic students. Down with the Pak dictatorship" were broadcast on the drill field of the Army No 1 Noncommissioned Officers School, Wonju, Kangwon Province.

The 8th: Quantities of leaflets repudiating and denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are broadcast in the whole area of Songbuk-ku, Seoul City.

The 11th: Quantities of leaflets exposing and condemning the bestial atrocity perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against Kwon Mal-cha, a Korean student from Japan, are broadcast everywhere in Seoul city such as Sejongno and Chongno intersection, Chongno-ku and Sinch'on-tong and Taehyon-tong, Sodaemun-ku and Hyangdang-tong, Songdong-ku.

The 15th: As the puppet gang, going berserk as they are in preparing for war and plundering the people, recklessly dig up tracts of farmland without any compensation in their project to double-track the Ch'ungbuk rail-line, thus, some 40 angry peasants of Kongjon-ri, Pongyang-myon, Chech'on County, North Ch'ungch'ong Province, put up a fight at the project site, shouting "stop the project at once" and "pay the land compensation money at once."

The 20th: Faculty members of the medical school of Kyongbuk University submit resignations en masse in protest against the machinations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to dismiss the professors.

The 26th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the "third executive meeting on ROK-Japan economic cooperation" held in Tokyo, Japan.

The 28th: Some 80,000 workers engaged in 15 categories of the south Korean chemical industry rise up in unison in the struggle for a 59.5 percent wage increase.

The 29th: Some 1,500 workers of the Muham Sanop Pusan factory in Pusan city collectively rise up and mount a strong protest struggle shouting "pay the resistance allowance at once" and "pay the back pay at once."

The 30th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, playing the game of "sweeping arrest," arrest and persecute some 8,320 innocent inhabitants.

February

The 7th: Some 50 angry inhabitants of Mia-tong, Tobong-ku, Seoul city, put up a fight against the plundering machinations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to collect exorbitant house rents, followed on the 3d by some 300 inhabitants of Kogok-tong, Kangnam-ku, joining the fight.

The 13th: Printing workers of the HANGUK ILBO, Seoul, rise up in the struggle for wage increases.

The 15th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing U.S. imperialism for bringing into south Korea the latest F-111 fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Command.

The 20th: Some 60,000 workers of the fiber branch rise up in the struggle for a 53.3 percent wage increase.

The 25th: The south Korean puppet Ministry of Education throws out some 700 university and college professors en masse under the pretext of "reap-pointing" university and college professors pursuant to the so-called "Education Law, As Amended."

March

The 1st: In Seoul, personalities of the economic, religious, academic circles and people of all strata totaling some 700 hold a mass meeting under the sponsorship of the south Korean "Catholic Priests for the Realization of Justice"; at the meeting they proclaim "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" protesting and denouncing the Pak Chong-hui murder gang's atrocity of democracy strangulation and acts of human rights violation, demanding the "abolition of Emergency Decree No 9" and advocating the "realization of democracy"; and at the same time, they hold an "extraordinary meeting" denouncing the bestial persecution of the fascist hooligans against patriotic poet Kim Chi-ha whom they put behind bars under life sentence as a party involved with the so-called "Democratic Youth and Students League case" and demanding his release.

The 3d: Some 200 members of a church in Changwi-tong, Songbuk-ku, Seoul city, in a frontal clash with the puppet special service hooligans, thwarted their attempt to arrest a member father of the "Catholic Priests for the Realization of Justice."

The 5th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the bestial suppression being perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang against the personalities of all circles and people of all strata who have signed the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration."

--The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang perpetrate the machination of military provocation by conducting so-called "ROK-U.S. joint air raid training" exercise dubbed "(?Cob) Strike" in a simulated Korean war.

The 7th: The Pak Chonghui puppet gang perpetrate vicious armed provocation by ordering several armed hooligans to fire large-caliber machineguns at our People's Army outpost on the eastern front.

The 8th: Leaflets denouncing and condemning the vicious mass arrest by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang of those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration," calling for their release, and demanding the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to step down are broadcast everywhere in Seoul city such as Chongno 2-ka and Sejongno and in the vicinity of the Seoul Railway Station.

The 11th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the suppression atrocity of the puppet gang against the personalities involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration."

--The patriotic students of Seoul broadcast at the universities and colleges in the city leaflets protesting against the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang's fascist suppression of arresting and imprisoning the democratic personalities and religious personalities.

The 14th: Some 1,800 mining workers of the South Ch'ungch'ong Province branch local of the South Korean Mining Workers Union, oppose the exploitation by the vicious mine management and demand wage increases and the guarantee of working conditions.

The 15th: In Seoul, some 2,000 religious personalities hold a large-scale anti-"government" meeting in protest against the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang's fascist suppression atrocity against those who have signed the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" and others involved with the declaration.

Quantities of "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" leaflets are broadcast on the campuses of many universities such as the Seoul University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Hanyang University and Chung'ang University.

The 17th: At a meeting, the journalists of the South Korean newspaper TONGA IL-SO and other organs of the press demonstrate their categorical support of the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" and their denunciation of the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang's press suppression and censorship.

The 18th: The families of those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" hold a meeting and demand the release of the imprisoned personalities.

The 20th: Some 5,000 garment industry workers of Seoul walk off their jobs in protest against merciless exploitation and inhuman treatment and launch into a mass struggle demanding a 50.8 percent wage increase.

The 31st: Some 500 inhabitants of Hungun 4-tong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul rush to the tong office and launch a strong protest sit-in struggle, denouncing the atrocity of the puppet gang who have sent them eviction "notice" without providing any alternate housing.

April

The 1st: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang perpetrate a grave act of armed provocation by firing scores of shots of automatic weapons in the direction of our People's Army outpost in the demilitarized zone on the eastern front.

The 3d: It comes to light that some 6,500 rounds of small arms ammunition stored in the firing range of a U.S. imperialist army unit squatting in the Taek'yon area, Kyonggi Province, have disappeared.

The 5th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang perpetrate the atrocious act of sending their puppet police scoundrels to a church at Kyongun-tong, Seoul City, and forcibly breaking up a meeting of the worshippers.

--The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang perpetrate a vicious act of armed provocation by firing large-caliber machineguns in the direction of our People's Army outpost on the eastern front.

The 6th: The wives of those who have signed the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration," protesting against the unreasonable suppression of their husbands, present a demand to the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for their release.

The 7th: Some 1,000 inhabitants of Seoul city mount a sit-in struggle against the vicious machinations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to force them to vacate their houses.

--The Yak Chong-hui puppet gang, setting a so-called "period to make a clean sweep of delinquent toll taxes," begin perpetrating the atrocity of brigandish plunder.

--Some 200 inhabitants of Konghang-tong, Yongdang'g'o-ku, Seoul city, collectively rise up against the machinations of the puppet gang to force them to vacate their houses for the airport expansion project.

--The workers of the Kumnyong Industries, Ltd. in Ch'ungh'on city, Kangwon Province, south Korea, in an effort to turn their struggle for their right to living and democratic freedom into an organized one, form a labor union repelling the obstruction machinations of the management, and at the same time, make their representatives present a demand to the management to agree to collective bargaining.

The 12th: The dock workers on Cheju Island rise up in unison to refuse to work unless their wages are increased.

--The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, mobilizing several armed hooligans, perpetrate a grave act of military provocation against our People's Army outpost in the demilitarized zone on the eastern front.

The 14th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang extend the age limit of males up to and including 50 years of age from 17-45 years of age for the compulsory mobilization of human resources under the so-called "state of emergency."

The 15th: On the occasion of the 64th birthday of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, the RPR Central Committee sends him a letter of congratulations.

--The attack aircraft carried MIDWAY of the U.S. 7th Fleet with some 4,500 scoundrels of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces aboard crawls into the port of Pusan allegedly for "sightseeing and rest."

The 17th: The south Korean puppet gang order the Seoul University to hold no classes in order to suppress the anti-"government," antifascist struggle spirit of the youth and students.

The 20th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang's vicious slander and vilification against the "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" broadcasts.

--The inhabitants of Yongsan-tong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul city, in opposition to the vicious machinations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to forcibly tear down their houses, collectively rush to the puppet ku office and denounce the criminal acts of the scoundrels.

The 30th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, linking the accused to the so-called "campus spy case," perpetrate the atrocity of sentencing to death Kim O-cha, a Korean student from Japan attending Pusan University and Paek Il-kwang, formerly director of the secretariat of "Osaka Assembly of the ROK Youth" and of sentencing 8 other defendants to hard labor of up to 10 years respectively.

May

The 3d: In Seoul, religious personalities and people of all strata hold a mass meeting, claiming that those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" who have been arrested are innocent.

The 4th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for bringing in anticommunist fanatics and holding the so-called "3rd general meeting of the world anticommunist league" under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

--In the fascist public trial court of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration," the "defendants" and lawyers lodge a strong protest and thwart the murderous trial.

--Some 1,200 south Korean workers of the "Korea Continental Company," an enterprise of a U.S. imperialist monopoly capitalist scoundrel in Songnam City, Kyonggi Province, rise up in a mass struggle to oppose the national contempt and persecution being perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist plunderers and to win their right to living.

The 6th: Some 300 workers of a fiber company in the so-called "free trade zone" in Masan, South Kyongsang Province, form their labor union, repelling the obstruction machinations of the company management.

The 15th: The south Korean Journalists Association issues a statement of protest against the outrageous atrocity of the puppet police against the journalists.

The 19th: The RPR Central Committee issues a statement in connection with the talks held by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the editor in chief of Japan's politicotheoretical magazine SEKAI.

The 20th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the unlawful trial racket being daily made by the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang against those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" and democratic personalities.

The 25th: At the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang perpetrate a grave act of military provocation in the direction of our People's Army outpost in the demilitarized zone south of Chuk-tong on the central front.

The 26th: In Honolulu, Hawaii, the U.S. imperialists military leaders and the south Korean puppet military leaders hold behind closed doors talks reeking of gunpowder at so-called "ROK-U.S. Security Conference."

The 27th: Some 1,000 inhabitants living in the whole area of Konghang-tong, Yongdungp'o-ku, Seoul mount a protest struggle, shouting "throw out environment-polluting industries."

The 28th: Some 2,000 students of the Higher Technical School in Taegu city, North Kyongsang Province refuse to attend classes in protest against the illegal acts of campus profiteers.

--An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing and repudiating the "joint statement" produced after repeated secret talks held in the guise of "ROK-U.S. Security Conference" between the U.S. imperialist warmongers and the traitor Pak Chong-hui puppet gang with a view to provoking another in Korea.

The 29th: At the third murderous public trial held by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration," the "defendants" scathingly denounce the scoundrels' stratagemic criminal acts; and their families and the masses demonstrate against the unreasonable trial game.

The 31st: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the absurd remarks of traitor Pak Chong-hui in an interview with a journalist of Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN.

June

The 3d: The female bus conductors of the Miya Transportation Company, Seoul city, mount a mass sit-in struggle in protest against the vicious management's inhuman acts of human rights violation.

The 4th: Inhabitants in the whole area of Namhwa-tong, Ulsan city, South Kyongsang Province, opposing environmental pollution, rush to the authorities concerned and mount a mass protest struggle, demanding that steps be taken to prevent the pollution.

The 11th: Angry Inch'on harborworkers mount a protest struggle against the machinations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to carry out a mass dismissal of the workers.

The 13th: The workers of Kigok-ri, Togo-myon, Asan County, South Ch'ungch'ong Province, indignant over the criminal acts of the vicious management which is subjecting them to backbreaking labor without paying their wages, rush to the field office, carrying with them tools such as hammers and collectively mount a violent struggle.

The 14th: Some 100 inhabitants of Sinjong-tong, Yongdungp'o-ku, Seoul city mount a sit-in struggle against the atrocity of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to forcibly evict them.

The 17th: The representatives of dock workers throughout south Korea meet in Seoul, strongly protest against the machinations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to carry out mass dismissals, and demand job security.

The 19th: The female bus conductors of Tongbu Transportation Company in Yangdong-ku, Seoul city mount a mass sit-in struggle with a view to improving their living conditions.

The 22d: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang perpetrate the rash act of putting in "alert status" the puppet armed forces and police, the "local reserve militia," "civil defense units," and even civilian enterprises throughout south Korea.

The 25th: The RPR Central Committee issues an appeal in connection with the 30th anniversary of the war of aggression unleashed by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people.

July

The 1st: Male freshmen of 57 universities and colleges such as Songgyun'gwan University, Sungjon University and Theological College and female freshmen of 42 universities and colleges, drawn into fascist military organizations, are forced to undergo "collective barrack retraining."

The 8th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the experiments in germ weapons being conducted by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea.

The 12th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing U.S. imperialism for its aggressive criminal act of bringing into south Korea the murderous air bandit unit from their base in Thailand.

The 14th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement opposing and denouncing the wholesale war training being imposed by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang on the south Korean youth and students.

--Leaflets "Let us crush the U.S. imperialist germ weapons experiment machinations, machinations vicious enough to incur the wrath of heaven and man. Let us throw out at once from this land the murder fiends, the American scoundrels" are broadcast in areas such as Pusan and Taegu.

The 15th: Four members of the south Korean puppet embassy in Washington collectively defy the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang's recall order, reports the SINHAN MINBO, a Korean newspaper in the United States.

The 17th: The peasants of Unju-ri, Yongsan-myon, Changhung County, South Cholla Province, rush to the puppet myon office, severely beat up the "chief magistrate of the myon" who has been frenziedly plundering grain, and tear up what is called "purchase documents."

The 24th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing U.S. imperialism for handing over to the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang "med ai [?red eye] land-air missiles."

The 25th: Some 200 workers of Tengil Textile Mill, Inch'on, Kyonggi Province, mount a sit-in struggle against the vicious machinations of the puppet gang to turn their labor union into a kept one.

The 26th: Leaflets "The Fate of U.S. Imperialism" exposing and denouncing the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism going berserk in preparing for a war of aggression against Korea are broadcast in the whole areas of Yonhui-tong and Songsan-tong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul city.

August

The 1st: The PRP Central Committee issues a statement in connection with the proposal of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland to all political parties, social organizations and people of all strata in south Korea for convening a national congress.

The 4th: An RPR spokesman denounces the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for their atrocity of demanding heavy punishments against those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" at their trial.

The 5th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang perpetrate a grave act of military provocation against our People's Army outpost in the demilitarized zone south of Chuk-tong on the central front.

The 8th: The U.S. imperialists bring into south Korea some 30 fighter-bombers, reconnaissance aircraft, large transport aircraft, and a large number of pilots and technical maintenance personnel.

The 9th: Scoundrel Gaylor, CINPAC, secretly crawls into south Korea.

The 10th: Representatives of the South Cholla Province diocese of the south Korean Presbyterian Church, holding a meeting at a church in Yangmin-tong, Kwangju city to denounce the fascist criminal acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, release "The Second Democratic National Salvation Declaration."

The 17th: An RPT spokesman issues a statement in connection with the "emergency international conference on the ROK issue" held by the renowned progressive personalities of many countries of the world.

The 18th: In Mokp'o, South Cholla Province, some 500 youths and students from all over south Korea march through the streets, denouncing the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang's bestial acts of human rights violation and suppression atrocity and shouting slogans and singing songs demanding the "release of political offenders."

--Some 1,300 people of all strata such as the youth and students and religious personalities, holding a meeting at a church in Mokp'o city, strongly demand the release of those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" and "The Second Democratic National Salvation Declaration" who have been arrested and imprisoned by the fascist gang.

--U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang perpetrate an outrageous act of provocation by assaulting the security personnel of our side in the Panmunjom joint security area.

The 21st: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang convene so-called "security conference" in connection with the "Panmunjom incident" staged by U.S. imperialism and issue an order to the puppet military units to ever more thoroughly prepare their "round-the-clock combat readiness."

--U.S. imperialism and its lackeys perpetrate the brigandish act of chopping down a tree and destroying our outpost in the Panmunjom joint security area.

--The entire units of the south Korean puppet armed forces, together with the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces, are placed on "emergency alert status."

- The south Korean fascist gang indict the personalities involved with "The Second Democratic National Salvation Declaration" under "Emergency Decree No. 9."

--Some 10,000 inhabitants in the whole areas of Nakwon-tong, Allak-tong and Suin-tong of Tongnae-ku, Pusan city, lodge a strong protest with the puppet *ku* office, demanding the removal of the environment-polluting facilities.

The 22d: Under orders of U.S. imperialism, an "emergency alert" is proclaimed for the entire south Korean waters.

--"The mobile strike force" of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet crawls into our country's waters.

The 23d: Some 1,000 religious personalities, holding a meeting in Seoul, demand the release of those involved with the 1 March "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" and "The Second Democratic National Salvation Declaration."

The 24th: Some 110 peasants of Songjuk-tong, Suwon city, Kyonggi Province, rush to the puppet city hall and mount a resolute sit-in struggle, demanding payment for the tracts of land taken by the scoundrels.

The 28th: The Pak Chong-hui fascist gang, playing the game of so-called "public trial of first instance," impose heavy sentences on the 18 persons involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration."

The 30th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, forcibly dragging out the students of boys and girls high schools in South Ch'ungch'ong Province, force war training on them.

September

The 2d: The stall keepers of Chamsil 1-tong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul city, mount a fierce violent struggle against their forcible eviction by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

--In south Korea, U.S. imperialism conducts bombing exercises, mobilizing B-52 bombers.

The 4th: The south Korean troops make a military exercise racket called "exemplary smoke-screen operations" in the frontline area.

The 7th: It comes to light at a subcommittee hearing of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of U.S. Congress that the infamous murderous special service apparatus "Central Intelligence Agency" of south Korea plotted at one time to assassinate Kim Tae-chung, a democratic personality.

The 8th: Fighter planes of the U.S. imperialist 18th Tactical Air Wing crawl into the Osan and Kunsan air bases.

The 9th: Some 200 female workers, who have been subjected to backbreaking labor at the P'ungch'on Chemical Fiber Company, Seoul, break through the factory main gate in concert into the streets for a demonstration struggle, demanding the freedom to form a labor union, the improvement of their working conditions and a raise in their wages.

The 13th: Some 300 miners of Changjwa Mine in Mun'gyong-up, Mun'gyong County, North Kyongsang Province launch a mass struggle against their wholesale dismissals.

The 21st: The puppet Ministry of Culture and Information bans 5 periodicals under provisions of the fascist evil law, so-called "law for registration of newspapers and news services."

October

The 9th: The missile cruiser OKLAHOMA CITY of the infamous piratical U.S. 7th Fleet crawls into the port of Pusan under the pretext of a "friendship visit."

The 14th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, directing an intense antiaircraft fire at a passenger plane flying over Seoul, kill and injure some 20 innocent inhabitants.

The 15th: In Seoul, with slogans of "abolish yusin" and "down with dictatorship," some 300 students of Seoul University stage an on-campus demonstration in their antifascist struggle.

The 22d: The south Korean puppet gang force the puppet national assembly to pass so-called "local tax law" amended for worse with a view to intensifying plunder of the fishermen.

The 29th: Some 40 south Korean fishing boats sink in the East Sea of south Korea and some 440 petty fishermen die violent deaths.

The 30th: The south Korean puppet gang, proclaiming "emergency alert" for the whole area of Seoul, mobilize the entire police force in suppressing the people.

November

The 1st: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang raise electricity rate on average of 15 percent.

The 4th: Two soldiers of a certain unit of the south Korean puppet army, armed with 2 M-16 rifles, 80 rounds of ammunition and 12 handgrenades, abandon their unit and hold out long, exchanging rifle fires with the puppet military police.

The 5th: Some 100 workers of Taejin Fiber Factory, Taegu city, rush to the factory office and lodge a strong protest, demanding back pay.

The 9th: The RPR Central Committee issues a statement denouncing the suppression atrocity of the Pak Chong-hui murder gang against the progressive youth and students who have risen up in a fight of justice for opposition to the fascist "yusin system," for campus freedoms and democratic rights, for the realization of democratization of society.

The 11th: The U.S. imperialist tactical air commander scoundrel, crawling into Seoul, holds a council of war with top puppet scoundrels.

The 13th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang perpetrate the criminal act of legislating or revising for worse 18 tax laws at the puppet national assembly.

The 18th: The puppet Seoul higher court, playing the game of murderous trial, sentences to death and other heavy punishments the Korean students from Japan, linking them to the "campus spy case."

The 22d: Some 200 employees of a department store in Tongdaemun-ku, Seoul city, mount a resolute fight to get their back pay.

The 23d: The RPR Central Committee issues a White Paper on the corruption and decay of traitor Pak Chong-hui, ringleader of the bribery gang.

The 26th: An RPR spokesman issues a statement denouncing the rash act of the Japanese reactionaries opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces in occupation of south Korea.

December

The 1st: Leaflets are broadcast in the whole areas of Ulchiyo and Segom-tong, Chung-ku, Seoul, exposing the ugly bribery scandal of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang and calling for punishment of the dictatorship regime.

The 2d: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang make a war racket called "shooting exercise on the sea" in the waters south of Pusan.

The 8th: Some 500 students of Seoul University, distributing leaflets called "Democratic National Salvation Declaration," launch an anti-"government" meeting and demonstration struggle with slogans calling for the abolition of the "yusin constitution," for opposition to the "dictatorial rule," for the removal of the "emergency decrees," for investigation into the bribery scandal.

The 10th: The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang proclaim "Year-end and New Year's emergency decree" for the whole area of Seoul with a view to suppressing the people.

The 11th: Some 50,000 workers of coal and mineral mines throughout south Korea rise up in unison in a united struggle demanding an average of 37.1 percent wage increase.

The 12th: The Propaganda Department of the RPR Central Committee issues an appeal "Let us open fire in democratic national salvation resistance."

The 15th: Some 1,800 workers in the employ of bus companies in Pusan city, denouncing the plundering act of the puppet gang and vicious company managements forcing military training on them without pay, lodge letters of protest with the puppet labor office and company managements, demanding full pay.

Chronology of Major Activities of the GAKRJ and of Compatriots Residing in Japan (January-December 1976)

January

The 1st: Chairman of the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee respectfully sends a telegram of New Year's greetings for 1976 to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

—All GAKRJ local headquarters and local organizations, independent organizations and business organizations affiliated with the GAKRJ too send telegrams of New Year's greetings to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The 4th: GAKRJ local headquarters and local chapters conduct in unison New Year's study for 1976 (scheduled to last until the 8th).

The 10th: For even better conducting the GAKRJ's 1976 tasks locally upholding the New Year's teachings of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, a central activists meeting is held in Tokyo and a letter respectfully sent to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The 11th: Local prefectural headquarters hold meetings in unison for even better conducting the GAKRJ's 1976 tasks (scheduled to last until the 15th).

The 16th: Denouncing the criminal act of slander and vilification perpetrated by the "international league for vanquishing communism" against the GAKRJ, rashly crying "revoke the permit for Korea University [in Japan]," GAKRJ representatives lodge a strong protest with Japan's Metropolitan Police Board.

The 27th: A protest is lodged by GAKRJ representatives against the Japanese press for carrying stories fabricated by the south Korean puppet gang such as that among the Korean residents in Japan taken to south Korea in the game of the so-called "visit to the native land" are "chairman of Choson [meaning north Korean] Chamber of Commerce and Industry," "a professor of the Korea University [in Japan]" and even a recipient of the highest medal of the republic.

February

The 5th: Director of the GAKRJ International Bureau issues a statement exposing and denouncing the U.S.-Japan-"ROK" military cooperation system being strengthened.

The 9th: Director of the GAKRJ Bureau of Social Affairs issues a statement denouncing the south Korean puppet gang for their atrocity of murdering a youth affiliated with the "Mindan."

The 16th: A rally is held by compatriots of the Minami Senju subchapter of the Arakawa chapter of the GAKRJ Tokyo headquarters with a view to even better carrying out the GAKRJ's patriotic tasks.

The 21st: Compatriots under the jurisdiction of the GAKRJ Tokyo stratagical "visit to the native land" perpetrated by the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

The 25th: Director of the GAKRJ International Bureau issues a statement denouncing the machinations of U.S. imperialism who has brought the latest F-111 fighter-bombers into south Korea.

The 26th: A meeting is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Federation of Commerce and Industry in Japan.

The 29th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in commemoration of the 57th anniversary of the 1 March Popular Uprising.

March

The 8th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in support and encouragement of the just struggle of the south Korean democratic personalities and people who, announcing the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration," have risen up in the antifascist democratization struggle.

The 17th: Korean religious personalities in Japan, issuing a statement denouncing the fascist suppression of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang against those who have signed or are otherwise involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration," hold a street demonstration and release an appeal addressed to world religious personalities.

The 24th: The repatriation ship MAN'GYONGBONG scheduled to carry the 176th repatriation group of compatriots arrives at the port of Niigata.

--A meeting is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 1,000th issue of the CHOSON SIBO.

The 26th: A meeting is held at Korea University [in Japan] for delivery of the "Kim Il-song Youth Prize" conferred by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

--The 18th commencement exercises of Korea University are held.

--The repatriation ship MAN'GYONGBONG with the 176th group of compatriots for repatriation to the fatherland leaves Niigata.

The 27th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement denouncing the south Korean puppet gang for indicting 18 persons who have signed or are otherwise involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration."

The 31st: Functionaries and compatriots under the jurisdiction of the GAKRJ Osaka headquarters launch a dynamic street corner propaganda in support and encouragement of the struggle of the south Korean democratic personalities.

April

The 1st: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the second anniversary of the abolition of the tax system in our country.

The 5th: On the occasion of the 64th birthday of the respected and beloved leader, GAKRJ lecture districts hold in unison lecture meetings entitled "The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song is the affectionate father of our people who is devoting his all for the sake of fatherland reunification, never forgetting for a moment the south Korean people."

--Director of the GAKRJ Bureau of Social Affairs issues a statement denouncing the south Korean puppet gang for playing the game of "readjustment of the family registers of compatriots in Japan."

The 9th: In connection with the 62d grants in aid of education and scholarships remitted by the respected and beloved leader for the children of compatriots in Japan, the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee respectfully sends a telegram of thanks to the fatherly leader.

The 13th: A meeting of Korean education functionaries, scientists and students in Japan is held in Tokyo, offering thanks for the concern of the fatherly leader who has remitted the 62d grants in aid of education and scholarships.

The 15th: On the occasion of the 64th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, the affectionate father of the compatriots in Japan, the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee respectfully sends a letter of congratulations to the respected and beloved leader.

--An impressive central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo celebrating the 64th birthday of the respected and beloved leader.

--On the occasion of the 64th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, chairman Han Tok-su gives an impressive banquet in Tokyo.

The 18th: A meeting is held in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Yokohama Korean Primary School.

The 19th: On the occasion of the 84th birthday of Madame Kang Pan-sok, Great Mother of Korea, Women's Union organizations of all localities affiliated with the GAKRJ hold commemorative lecture meetings.

The 26th: A ceremonial meeting is held to mark the completion of the construction of the GAKRJ Tokushima Prefecture headquarters building.

The 27th: A scientific symposium of Korean scientists in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 64th birthday of the respected and beloved leader.

May

The 5th: In connection with the passage by the sixth meeting of the Fifth SPA of the "DPRK Law for Rearing Preschool Children" personally drafted by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee sends a letter to the great leader.

The 6th: In commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Fatherland Restoration Association personally organized by the great leader, GAKRJ functionaries hold a lecture meeting in Tokyo.

--GAKRJ local headquarters hold lecture meetings (scheduled to last until the 14th) exposing and denouncing the criminal acts of the traitor of all time Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

The 7th: A meeting in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of Korea University [in Japan] is held in Tokyo.

--A meeting is held to confer academic degrees and titles of the republic on the professors of Korea University.

The 14th: A meeting of Korean women in Japan is held in Tokyo supporting and welcoming the law for rearing preschool children personally drafted by the great leader.

The 15th: The GAKRJ for the first time begins launching the "chapter team movement," loyally acting on the teachings of the great leader for strengthening chapters.

The 25th: In commemoration of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the GAKRJ, an impressive central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Osaka, and a letter is sent to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

--The GAKRJ Central Committee delivers a letter of request to the Japanese government authorities opposing their machinations to fabricate what is called the "basic law to determine the legal status" aimed at suppressing our compatriots in Japan.

The 26th: Opposing the vicious machinations of the Japanese government authorities who, after releasing what is called a "White Paper on entry visa," are trying by hook or by crook to legislate evil laws such as the infamous "entry and exist vias bill," ostensibly claiming to enact a "basic

law to determine the legal status" of our compatriots in Japan, representatives of independent organizations affiliated with the GAKRJ launch a struggle of request.

The 29th: The 13th central meeting of activists of GAKRJ chapters is impressively held in Tokyo, scheduled to end on the 30th, and a letter addressed to the great leader is adopted.

June

The 13th: A meeting for delivery of the "Kim Il-song Juvenile Prize" to students of Korean primary and intermediate schools in Japan is held at the Korean Hall of Culture in Tokyo.

— A meeting of members of the Korean Pioneers in Japan is held in Tokyo for carrying through the teachings contained in the letter of congratulations sent by the great leader to the entire members of the Korean Pioneers.

The 14th: A meeting is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 3d anniversary of the programmatic teachings given on 26 May 1973 by the respected and beloved leader in an interview with the tour party of Korean businessmen visiting the fatherland from Japan.

The 25th: On the occasion of "Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle Day" a central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo, denouncing the machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to provoke another war and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces from south Korea.

The 26th: In commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the historic speech delivered by the respected and beloved leader before the Sixth Congress of the Korean SWYL, a central lecture meeting of the Korean Youth League is held in Tokyo.

July

The 2d: The League of Korean Students Studying in Japan issues a statement denouncing the machinations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to implicate its organization in their stratagemical "incident."

The 4th: A meeting is held in Tokyo to hear a report from the returning delegation of Korean people in Japan after visiting the fatherland to celebrate the great leader's 64th birthday.

—On the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, a central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo to expedite the reunification of the fatherland.

The 5th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement supporting and welcoming the joint statement of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and North-South Coordinating Committee (our side).

The 7th: On the occasion of "anti-U.S. united struggle month," all GAKRJ lecture districts hold in unison mass lecture meetings exposing the fresh war preparation machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang and their suppression atrocities.

The 9th: In connection with the formation of a "Japan-U.S. defense cooperation subcommittee," an aggressive military apparatus, a GAKRJ vice chairman issues a statement scathingly denouncing the military collusion of U.S. imperialism and Japan's reactionary government.

The 11th: The GAKRJ begins launching the "3-month movement to strengthen chapters for expediting fatherland reunification."

The 24th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement supporting and welcoming the latter sent by the report meeting in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland to all political parties and social organizations and people of all strata in south Korea, proposing the convocation of a national congress.

The 26th: Director of the GAKRJ International Bureau issues a statement denouncing the refusal of the Japanese authorities to issue entry visa to the delegation of the Korean Buddhist League Central Committee scheduled to attend the 4th peace conference of Asian buddhists in Tokyo.

The 27th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 23d anniversary of the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The 30th: A central meeting of Korean women in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the law for equality of the sexes provided by the great leader.

--GAKRJ Chairman Han Tok-su sends a telegram of sympathy in connection with the earthquake in China.

August

The 3d: A meeting of Korean education functionaries in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the third anniversary of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song's historic speech "On the Task of GAKRJ Education Functionaries."

The 4th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement denouncing the suppression atrocity of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for demanding merciless punishment of those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" at their trial.

The 6th: A lecture meeting of GAKRJ cadres is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song's speech on 6 August 1971.

The 7th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement supporting the DPRK government statement issued on 5 August in connection with U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang moving over to the adventurous machination of lighting the fuse of war.

The 15th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 31st anniversary of the 15 August liberation of the fatherland.

The 20th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement denouncing the grave act of provocation perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Panmunjom joint security area on 18 August.

--Functionaries and compatriots under the jurisdiction of the GAKRJ Adachi chapter, Tokyo, launch street corner propaganda denouncing the reckless war racket made by the U.S. imperialist warmongers in the Panmunjon joint security area.

The 25th: Koreans in Japan hold a central meeting with some 16,000 compatriots in attendance, denouncing the U.S. imperialist machinations to provoke another war and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces from south Korea, and the entire participants go on to launch a dynamic street demonstration.

The 26th: A meeting is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the formation of the Korean soccer team in Japan.

September

The 1st: The Standing Committee of the Korean Buddhist League headquarters in Japan issues an appeal to world religious personalities to oppose the machinations of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to provoke another war and their fascist suppression and to positively support the struggle of the south Korean people.

The 2d: A meeting is held in Tokyo to hear reports from the returning delegation of Korean businessmen in Japan and the delegation of Korean economic functionaries in Japan.

The 4th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee lodges a strong protest with the Japanese Police Office, denouncing the Japanese for forcing compatriots in Japan to commit espionage and their human rights violation case.

The 9th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo in celebration of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held denouncing the south Korean puppet gang for imposing heavy punishments on Kim Tae-chung and other south Korean democratic personalities.

The 10th: GAKRJ Chairman Han Tok-su sends a telegram of condolences to the CCP Central Committee on the death of Chairman Mao Zedong.

The 22d: A meeting of Korean press and publishers in Japan is held in Tokyo, denouncing the covert maneuverings of the south Korean puppet gang who have frenziedly made a malicious anti-GAKRJ racket following the failure of their plot to pacify, blackmail, kidnap and detain GAKRJ functionaries and take them to south Korea.

The 23d: A meeting of activists of Korean Youth League teams is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the second anniversary of the teachings given by the great leader on 24 September 1974.

--The Korean Press and Publishers Association in Japan is honored with the "International Journalists Prize."

The 29th: The repatriation ship MAN'GYONGBONG to carry the 177th group of compatriots for repatriation to the fatherland arrives in the port of Niigata.

October

The 1st: In connection with the 63d grants in aid of education and scholarships from the respected and beloved leader for the children of compatriots in Japan, the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee respectfully sends a telegram of thanks to the great leader.

--The repatriation ship MAN'GYONGBONG with the 177th group of compatriots for repatriation to the fatherland leaves the port of Niigata for the fatherland.

The 3d: A meeting of compatriots and education functionaries in Japan is held in Tokyo, offering thanks to the fatherly leader for his 63d grants in aid of education and scholarships.

The 9th: A lecture meeting of GAKRJ cadres is held in commemoration of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the KWP.

--Chairman Han Tok-su sends a letter of request to the Japanese authorities, demanding that they stop the plot to create "two Koreas."

The 10th: The "chapter team movement" and the "3-month movement to strengthen chapters for expediting fatherland reunification" come to an end.

The 16th: A lecture meeting of GAKRJ cadres is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of Down With Imperialism Union.

The 17th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the implementation of intermediate education for Koreans in Japan.

November

The 2d: A central meeting of the Korean youth and students in Japan is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 47th anniversary of the Kwangju student incident.

The 3d: The fifth meeting of the Tenth GAKRJ Central Committee is held in Tokyo, scheduled to end on the 5th, and a letter respectfully addressed to the great leader is adopted.

The 15th: All GAKRJ local headquarters hold executive committee meetings (scheduled to last until the 17th) for the execution of decisions of the fifth meeting of the Tenth GAKRJ Central Committee.

The 16th: A central meeting of Koreans in Japan is held, protesting and denouncing the outrageous remarks of the Japanese authorities advocating the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the North and South and opposing the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces from south Korea.

--The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement condemning the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang's ugly acts of flunkeyism and treason offering enormous bribes to their U.S. imperialist masters.

The 19th: The fifth meeting of the Tenth Central Committee of the Korean Youth League is held (scheduled to last until the 20th).

--A meeting is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Tonghae Commercial Co., Ltd.

The 20th: A performing arts competition of GAKRJ local song and dance troupes is held in Tokyo (scheduled to last until the 23d).

The 21st: The fifth activists meeting of the mass movement for model teachers is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the implementation of intermediate education for Koreans in Japan.

The 22d: Independent organizations and business organizations hold meetings for the execution of decisions of the fifth meeting of the Tenth GAKRJ Central Committee.

The 24th: GAKRJ representatives protest against the criminal acts of the Japanese security authorities forcing GAKRJ functionaries and compatriots in Japan to commit espionage.

December

The 6th: A meeting of GAKRJ functionaries and compatriots is held, offering thanks to the fatherly leader for conferring Order of National Flag First Class on the GAKRJ Edogawa chapter and the Ueno No 2 subchapter of the Taito chapter, Tokyo.

The 7th: A meeting is held in Tokyo to hear the report of the returning delegation of Korean journalists in Japan after attending the 8th meeting of the International Journalists Union and then visiting the fatherland.

The 9th: Organizations of the Korean youth and students in Japan issue a joint statement positively supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the students of Seoul University who have vigorously taken to the road of resistance, repudiating the "yusin system" of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang and denouncing their unethical acts of bribery.

The 11th: Korean students in Japan hold the 21st symposiums by the discipline in Tokyo.

The 15th: A lecture meeting of GAKRJ cadres is held in Tokyo in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the formation of Saenal Juvenile League.

The 27th: A meeting is held for delivery of the gifts from the great leader to functionaries and all chapters of the GAKRJ and patriotic businessmen.

The 28th: In connection with the 64th grants in aid of education and scholarships sent by the respected the beloved leader for the children of compatriots in Japan, the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee respectfully sends a telegram of thanks to the leader.

--A meeting of Korean education functionaries, scientists and students in Japan is held in Tokyo, offering thanks for the concern of the great leader who has sent his 64th grants in aid of education and scholarships.

The 29th: The GAKRJ Central Standing Committee issues a statement denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang for imposing the capital punishment and other heavy punishments on those involved with the "Democratic National Salvation Declaration" and on Korean students from Japan.

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SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

ASIA SERIAL REPORTS

JAPAN REPORT

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

MONGOLIA REPORT

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

VIETNAM REPORT

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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